

# DAILY REPORT

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SHIJIE ZHISHI VIEWS USSR-U.S. 'RIVALRY,' WORLD WAR

HK041044 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 83 pp 2-5

["Social" commentary by Zhou Jirong, Wang Baoqin and Gu Guanfu: "Change and Prospects in the Posture of Contention Between the Soviet Union and the United States" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ABSTRACT: SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTIES NOTICEABLE CHANGES HAVE APPEARED IN THE POSTURE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES WITH EACH SIDE TAKING THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE OTHER AND ALSO TAKING A DEFENSIVE POSTURE. THEIR RIVALRY HAS BECOME MUCH MORE INTENSE. THIS IS A MAJOR FACTOR THAT MAY LEAD TO THE POSSIBLE BREAKOUT OF A NEW WORLD WAR. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THE ANTI-WAR FORCES IN THE WORLD ARE ALSO GROWING AND BECOMING STRONGER. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEW WORLD WAR IN THE EIGHTIES OR LATER IS NOT HIGH. [end abstract]

There are two major changes in the 1983 international situation. One is that Western capitalist countries have weathered their eighth economic crisis since World War II; and the other is that the worldwide rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States has become more intense, and this is particularly reflected in their disputes in the deadlocked negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. The first change has given Western capitalist countries a breathing spell, but the second change has caused deep worries in all countries. The Soviet-U.S. rivalry involves the political, military, and economic fields and extends to every continent and ocean and even to outer space, constituting the major source for unrest in the world and exerting great influence on world security and on the security of all countries. In this article, we would like to put forward some humble opinions in this regard, and it is our hope that readers and experts at home and abroad will respond to us with criticisms and instructions.

THE TWO SUPERPOWERS INTENSIFY THEIR RIVALRY, EACH TAKING THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE OTHER IN SOME AREAS AND TAKING A DEFENSIVE STAND IN OTHER AREAS.

Since the beginning of the eighties, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have continuously intensified their world-wide contention. Noticeable changes have occurred in their postures in the contention with the Soviet offensive weakening and the U.S. offensive gaining momentum. This has led to a situation in which each of the two superpowers is taking the offensive against the other in some areas and taking the defensive in other areas, and each has its advantages and disadvantages. It is expected that in the eighties or later, Soviet-U.S. relations will be characterized by coexistence in a stalemate in which they confront each other while maintaining some dialogue. Under the premise of each preventing their fundamental interests from being endangered, they may reach some compromises and agreements and may even ease the tension temporarily and partially; but the general tendency will show that their rivalry will become more and more intense. This may be seen from the following two points:

1. THE TWO SUPERPOWERS ARE ENGAGING IN A NEW ROUND OF THE ARMS RACE ON A SCALE MUCH LARGER THAN THAT IN THE SEVENTIES WITH THE FOCUS ON CONTENDING FOR NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY.



In the seventies, the Soviet Union took advantage of "detente" with the West to build up its military strength and create a balance of military strength to the disadvantage of the United States. At the same time, the Soviet Union also grabbed many strategic points in the world and piled up strategic resources by making use of the "Vietnam sequelae" in the United States, which tried not to become involved in other military conflicts in the Third World. These Soviet maneuvers have constituted more and more serious threats against the United States. In the words of President Reagan, in the decade of detente, the Soviet Union exchanged an apple for a whole apple orchard from the United States.

Since taking power the Reagan administration has been pursuing a policy of reviving national strength and beefing up military might in an overall way, attempting to regain military superiority, especially in the field of nuclear and space armaments. In the last 3 years, U.S. defense spending increased by an average of 9.5 percent each year against a 5 percent increase in the Soviet Union. It is estimated that in the 5 years between 1984 and 1988, total defense spending in the United States will reach \$1.6 trillion, which will be an unprecedented figure in peacetime. Besides stepping up research and development of conventional weapons and modernizing its missiles and nuclear weapons, the United States is also concentrating on contending for military superiority in outer space. Reagan made a speech last summer to urge the research and development of an antinuclear missile system which can be deployed in outer space. Now the U.S. military is planning to establish a unified space command to coordinate the activities of various armed services and to take charge of the research and development of anti-satellite weapons, laser weapons, and military use of the space shuttle. The United States is trying to wage a new round of the arms race against the Soviet Union by relying on its giant economic and technological strength. It hopes that the Soviet Union will finally be forced to make concessions in the disarmament negotiations when the Soviet economy cannot bear the heavy burden of military spending.

In response to the United States' challenge, the Soviet Union claimed that it would not allow the United States to break the established balance in military strength between the two superpowers and would take necessary measures, even by tightening its belt, to develop Soviet military strength. Andropov denounced the United States for attempting to break the strategic nuclear balance between the two sides, alleging that the Soviet Union is ready to "respond to the U.S. challenge by deploying corresponding weapons systems." U.S. authorities in some departments have overestimated the Soviet Union's economic difficulties. Despite the heavy burden of military spending, the Soviet Union can still maintain the present growth trend in its military spending and is still able and resolved to contend with the United States in the arms race.

## 2. BOTH SIDES ARE STEPPING UP THEIR MILITARY REDEPLOYMENT AND CONTENDING FOR REGIONAL MILITARY SUPERIORITY.

IN EUROPE the Warsaw Pact Organization is now enjoying superiority over NATO in ground troops and long and medium-range nuclear missiles. The United States has decided to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe and, at the same time, to force the Soviet Union to remove some of its 240 SS-20 missiles already deployed in Europe through the negotiations on limiting long- and medium-range missiles in Europe, in order to reestablish the European missile balance with the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union is trying to maintain its present superiority and to obstruct and delay the U.S. plan to deploy nuclear weapons in Western Europe mainly by making use of the antinuclear peace movement in Western Europe and the differences between the United States and its European allies.

The two superpowers have dished out their respective schemes one after another in the talks in order to achieve their respective objectives. They can hardly reach an agreement. Even if they reached a stopgap agreement, that would only mean the beginning of another new round of contention for nuclear superiority. The Soviet-U.S. rivalry, which has extended to such peripheral regions as the Middle East and Africa and has again intensified in Europe, marks a new characteristic of their contention for world hegemony.

IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND GULF REGION in order to protect its vested interests, the United States is trying hard to obstruct the Soviet expansionist efforts in this region by actively assuming the offensive. In the military field, an "anti-Soviet cooperative system" rigged up by the United States has basically taken shape. In the political field, the United States is still keeping everything concerning the Middle East peace talks in its own hands. Last year, it gave free rein to Israel and allowed Israel to launch a large-scale attack on Lebanon. The Israeli military actions in Lebanon caused serious damage to the PLO armed forces and to the Syrian missile bases in Lebanon. This year, the Soviet Union tried to change its unfavorable position in the Middle East by taking advantage of the United States' difficulty in the matter of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and took an "active offensive strategy." Apart from concentrating its efforts on consolidating its position in its spheres of influence, the Soviet Union has also tried to exert influence on some moderate Arab countries and has put forward its proposals on the Middle East peace talks in order to play a part in the Middle East peace process. So the Middle East remains the region where the Soviet-U.S. contention is going on most intensely.

IN THE FAR EAST the situation in this region is becoming tense as the two superpowers are stepping up their military presence here. In recent years, the Soviet Union markedly increased its military presence in the Far East after reorganizing its Far East military region command. It has stationed more troops on the 4 occupied islands north of Japan; turned Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay into a base for the Soviet Pacific Fleet; and deployed more than 100 SS-20 missiles on its Far East territory. Although the Soviet Union and its Vietnamese proxy have been bogged down, respectively, in the quagmire of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and have thus been isolated in the international community, they are still holding the upper hand in military terms as compared with the antiaggression armed forces in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In order to hold back the Soviet Union and to contain its possible military actions in the Middle East and Gulf region, the Reagan administration has also taken the Far East as a key region in its rivalry with the Soviet Union and has given priority to strengthening the U.S. sea forces in the western Pacific Ocean. At the same time, it has strengthened the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean "security and defense system" and has pressed Japan to speed up the pace of its arms expansion, hoping that Japan will take control of the Soya, Tsugaru, and Tsushima Straits and undertake the task of defending these waterways which the Soviet Pacific Fleet must pass through when cruising southward. The United States has also strengthened the strategic coordination in the U.S.-Australian-New Zealand organization and has supported the ASEAN in its struggle against Vietnam's regional hegemonism.

IN CENTRAL AMERICA the storm of opposing pro-U.S. autocratic regimes in this region is gathering momentum. The Soviet Union is trying to take advantage of this opportunity to expand its spheres of influence, while the United States is busy extinguishing the fire in its back yard and is in dire straits. In order to maintain its dominance over this region, the United States even had no qualm about invading Grenada. So Central America has also become one of the hot spots in the Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

IT IS UNLIKELY THAT A WORLD WAR WILL BREAK OUT IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS OR MORE.

The intense rivalry between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, will certainly continue throughout the eighties. This is a major factor that may lead to the outbreak of a new world war. So we must be soberly aware of this danger and maintain sharp vigilance over it. However, we should also notice that along with the increase in the danger of war, the antiwar forces in the world are also growing. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, "World peace can be safeguarded, provided the people truly unite and resolutely fight against all expressions of hegemonism and expansionism." The history of the 38 years since World War II also proves that so long as all antiwar forces can persist in their struggle, they will certainly disturb the imperialists' strategic plans and prevent the outbreak of a new world war.

Since the end of World War II, regional and small-scale wars have never ceased, but no worldwide or large-scale war has happened. The intricate contradictions among various regions and countries in the Third World, class struggle inside many countries, intense conflicts between different factions and groups in these countries, and the unrest in the political situation are all factors that have led to the outbreak of many different types of regional wars. This has also provided the two superpowers with opportunities to intervene in affairs in all parts of the world. Therefore, it is expected that there will be more regional wars in the Third World.

In addition, according to many other factors, including the strategies of the two superpowers, the balance of economic and military strength between them, and the ever-growing antiwar forces which have prevented the outbreak of a world war, it is unlikely that a new world war will break out in the eighties or in a longer period of time.

IN THE PRESENT WORLD, ONLY THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE THE ABILITY TO FIGHT A MAJOR WORLDWIDE WAR. Leaders and military strategists of both countries are all geared to the possible outbreak of such a nuclear world war, and have been stepping up their war preparations by proceeding from the needs of actual combat. In order to ensure their victory in different types of wars, they have made careful preparations for coping with different possible emergencies. However, both the Soviet Union and the United States worry about the serious consequences of a world war in the nuclear era. Both sides have limited their struggle to the brink of war. In all major international crises and regional wars during the 38 postwar years, both the Soviet Union and the United States were very cautious in their actions and tried not to escalate the conflicts to a degree which would involve them in a head-on armed engagement. At present, Soviet leaders admit that with the intensification of the international situation, the danger of a new world war is increasing and, at the same time, the antiwar forces are also growing. The United States stresses that it "shares common fundamental interests with the Soviet Union in the matter of avoiding the occurrence of a major war" and that "it is possible to avoid the dangerous prospects of confrontation." The nuclear deterrence has discouraged both superpowers from venturing into launching a major war or a nuclear war. At present, each superpower possesses nuclear weapons with the power to destroy the opposing side dozens of times over, and each has the ability to carry out a second nuclear strike. So a nuclear war would deal a devastating blow to both superpowers, and neither could rule out the possibility that a limited nuclear war or a major conventional war would likely escalate to an overall nuclear war.



War is the continuation of politics by another means. Since the destructive effect of a major war can be so serious, anyone who is trying to launch a major war cannot but consider whether he should achieve his political objective at such a terrible cost and will find that this is never a matter that allows for a rash decision.

THE PRESENT BALANCE OF ECONOMIC AND MILITARY STRENGTH BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED LARGELY FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS AND MORE, AND WITHIN THIS PERIOD, THE SITUATION IN WHICH ONE IS OVERPOWERED BY THE OTHER WILL NOT LIKELY APPEAR. Economic strength is the foundation for arms expansion. At present, the Soviet Union's national income accounts for about 67 percent of the total national income in the United States. It is estimated that in the coming years, the Soviet economy will increase by an average of 3 percent each year; while the growth rate in the United States may reach 2.5 to 3 percent in the recovery period before it falls into another economic crisis. So, in a longer run, the growth rate of the Soviet Union will be higher than that of the United States, and the gap between the economic strength of the two sides will continue to narrow. However, economic development in the Soviet Union is experiencing a change from an extensive pattern to an intensive pattern, so the Soviet Union is faced with many problems. In particular, many hurdles remain in the road to economic reform. So the Soviets can hardly maintain their superior growth rate of the seventies. In a fairly long period to come, the United States may continue to maintain its economic superiority over the Soviet Union. In the intense arms race against the Soviet Union, the United States may grasp the upper hand again and take the lead in technology by making new developments in both nuclear and conventional weapons. The U.S.-Soviet balance of military power unfavorable to the United States in the 1970's will possibly be changed in the eighties, but the present balance of comprehensive strength between the two superpowers will not be changed to a marked degree and neither will be able to overpower the opposing side. Differing from the era of conventional weapons, the strategic balance in the present nuclear era will effectively prevent the outbreak of a major war.

VARIOUS FORCES IN THE WORLD ARE DEVELOPING TOWARD MULTIPOLARITY, AND THE TWO SUPER-POWERS' ABILITY TO MANIPULATE AND INFLUENCE THE WORLD SITUATION HAS WEAKENED AND WILL CONTINUE TO WEAKEN. This will be the general development of the world situation in the future. This situation is contrary to those before the two world wars in which the world was divided into two confronting military blocs. The multipolarization of the world and the mutual containment of different forces are a factor which may effectively prevent the outbreak of a new world war. If either of the two superpowers tries to launch a major war, it must have support from its allies. Although military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact exists in Europe, the people in all European countries still bear in mind their sufferings during the second world war and a peace movement is gathering momentum in West European countries. Although the United States and the Soviet Union can still exert a certain degree of influence on their respective allies, countries in both Eastern and Western Europe are showing a tendency to become more independent and are exercising more self-determination, and economic and trade relations between Eastern and Western Europe are becoming closer than ever before. Therefore, European countries are not willing to see a large-scale war break out in their region, and are particularly afraid the Soviet Union and the United States would drag them into a nuclear war.

The Third World is acting as the main force in the struggle against hegemonism and for safeguarding world peace. The people in many Third World countries are standing in the forefront of this struggle and are continuously disturbing the strategic plans of the two superpowers through their antiaggression battles and their struggles against Soviet or U.S. infiltration and intervention. Third World countries have formed many organizations, among which there are the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of Islamic Countries, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the newly established Contadora Group in Central America. All of them have played a significant role in safeguarding state sovereignty, resisting the two superpowers, and defending world peace and regional peace.

CHINA IS MAKING CONSISTENT EFFORTS TO OPPOSE HEGEMONISM, SAFEGUARD WORLD PEACE, AND SUPPORT THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, AND HEGEMONISM, AND FOR ESTABLISHING A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER. Together with all peoples in the world, our country resolutely supports the patriotic armed struggles of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples, and supports the Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression, for these struggles have effectively set back big and small hegemonists. At the same time, the development of Sino-U.S. and Sino-Japanese relations and the ongoing Sino-Soviet and Sino-Indian talks all have a great influence in stabilizing the Asian situation and maintaining world peace. So long as our country maintains a lasting stable and united situation at home and pursues correct domestic and foreign policies, and makes great efforts to promote cooperation with peace-loving countries and forces in the world to join hands in opposing hegemonism, then it is possible for us to enjoy a fairly long period of peaceful international circumstances and to concentrate on carrying out our four modernizations program. With the ever-increasing strength of our country, we will certainly play a greater role in international affairs and act as an important force for preventing the outbreak of a new world war.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTERS REVIEW 1983 WORLD ECONOMY

HK031039 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 p 6

[Report: "Recovery Begins, But Progress Remains Difficult -- RENMIN RIBAO Foreign Correspondents Discuss the World Economic Situation in the Past Year" -- first paragraph is RENMIN RIBAO introduction]

[Text] Over the past year, the capitalist economic crisis has improved to some extent, but the difficulties are still enormous. The United States, Japan, and some West European countries have started to recover, but there are numerous obstacles ahead; many Third World countries have not surmounted the serious difficulties brought about by the crisis; the North-South negotiations have stalled and arduous struggles are still needed to reform the old international economic order; and the steady growth of the Chinese economy has attracted people's attention in the world.

Editorial Department: Now that the economy of the capitalist world has started to recover, what are the specific conditions in various countries?

Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429] and Zhang Liang [1728 0031]: At the end of last year, the U.S. economy gradually weathered the gravest economic crisis since the war. Its gross national product increased at a great margin in the first three quarters of 1983, the inflation rate has been kept at about 4 percent, and the unemployment rate has been reduced to 8.4 percent from 10.8 percent last year.



The recovery has been more rapid in the United States than in other Western countries. This will promote its imports from these countries and thus benefit the economic recovery of the latter. However, the high U.S. interest rates obstruct the recovery of the other Western countries and increase the burden of some debtor countries in the Third World, thus exerting a negative influence over the international trade. This, in turn, obstructs the U.S. economic recovery. Moreover, due to the excessively high exchange rate for the U.S. dollar and the growing U.S. export deficits, the huge foreign trade deficits also constitute an unfavorable factor for U.S. recovery.

Judging from the current U.S. industrial production and market conditions, the U.S. economy will continue to recover next year but the rate will probably slow down to some extent.

Liang Lijuan [2733 7787 1227]: In the slow economic upturn of the West European countries, the rate is relatively rapid for the British economy. Looking to the future, however, shows that a slow recovery and continuously high unemployment will still be the special features of the British economy.

In the near future, it is still impossible for Britain to benefit much from the U.S. recovery. Recently, the exchange rate between the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar dropped to 1:1.41, the lowest point in history. The high U.S. interest rates have attracted a huge amount of British capital to the United States so that British industrial investments have remained steadily weak. This is harmful to the renewal of equipment and the competition of its products abroad. The Conservative Government expected its exports to promote a recovery but it is difficult to attain the desired results because the exports are poor this year.

Zhai Xiangqian [5049 6272 0051] and Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046]: The French economy is still stagnant, with economic growth expected to be only 0.1 percent in 1983. The inflation rate, reaching 8.4 percent in the first 10 months of this year, has become a major problem obstructing the French economic recovery. By pursuing a retrenchment policy, the government will possibly contain the inflation but will also restrain consumption, thus slowing down the economic activities and affecting the improvement of the employment situation.

The French foreign trade deficits will probably drop to about Fr50 billion this year. However, the rise of the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the franc caused by high U.S. interest rates has resulted in French capital outflow and rising prices of imported commodities. This has adversely affected its balance of international revenue and expenditure and its efforts to keep inflation under control and seriously threatened the French economic recovery.

Sun Dongmin [1327 2639 3046]: The Japanese economy basically climbed out of the "bottom of the ravine" in July and is now in an upturn. It is generally estimated that its economic growth this year will be between 3.4 and 3.6 percent.

Although the Japanese economy has taken a turn for the better, and although the government has taken measures to stimulate prosperity, such as reducing the official interest rates and increasing public investment; however, due to their narrow margins, the results are limited. This has found concentrated expression in sluggish private consumption and stalled investment in enterprise equipment. The financial deficits running at Y100 trillion have made it impossible for the Government to stimulate prosperity further and to increase "internal demands." Therefore, its rate of development will not be much higher next year.

The Japanese huge foreign trade surplus, which is expected to exceed \$30 billion this year, has attracted people's attention. This situation has intensified the economic and trade wars between Japan on the one hand and the United States and Western Europe on the other. Whether or not Japan will further open its internal market prior to the summit meeting of the Western countries in June next year will be crucial to its trade friction with the United States and Western Europe.

Editorial Department: How are the situations in the ASEAN countries this year?

Zhou Xiuqing [0719 0208 1987] and Chen An [7115 1344]: The ASEAN countries basically maintained their relatively good momentum in development. Relying on the stimulation of the construction industry and banking, the economic growth of Singapore will exceed 6 percent this year. Thailand's industrial and agricultural production, trade, and investment have increased to some extent and the gross value of its domestic production will increase by 5 percent. However, it has a serious unemployment problem and its foreign trade deficit still reaches 70 billion baht. And the prolonged and serious floods there have caused great losses in the people's property and farm crops. Due to a rise in the export prices of farm produce, Malaysia's economic development is relatively good and its economic growth is expected to be more than 5 percent. Compared with this, what with the world oil glut and prolonged drought, Indonesia's economic growth rate is a little over 1 percent. The Philippines is currently experiencing the most serious financial and economic crisis in decades. With its foreign debts running at \$18 billion, the peso devaluated on two occasions, and the inflation rate as high as 12 percent, the government is adopting measures to cut expenditures, restrict imports, and control foreign exchange. Philippine economic growth is expected to be about 2 percent this year.

Editorial Department: How is the huge debt problem of the Latin American countries this year? What are the prospects for its solution?

Guan Yanzhong [4619 1750 1813] and Li Zhiming [2621 1807 2494]: Over the past year, because some progress has been made in the talks for rescheduling their foreign debts, the urgency of the foreign debt problem of the Latin American countries has subsided to some extent. However, the total amount of their foreign debts is constantly growing so that a few countries have had to adopt some retrenchment policies. The repayment of interest this year by the three biggest debtor countries, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, accounts for 50 percent of their total export. Following the economic recovery in the West this year, the international money market situation will probably be easier and the international trade will gradually become more active. This is favorable to the solution of the Latin American foreign debt problem. With strong efforts on the part of the Latin American countries, the West will have to make some concessions for its won interests. It will be possible for talks on rescheduling foreign debts to make some progress in 1984.

Editorial Department: What influence has oil prices exerted on the world economy over the past year?

Chen Jichang [7115 4480 2490] and Zhou Guoming [0719 0948 6900]: Oil price reductions in March this year have benefited the Western countries, such as reducing trade deficits, saving import charges, and reducing production costs, and are favorable to their economic recovery. At the same time, they have also improved the trade balance of the Third World oil-importing countries. The African oil-importing countries can save \$1 billion from their oil imports.

However, this represents a heavy blow to the economy of the Third World oil-producing countries. This is evident because: 1) The sharp drop in oil revenue has reduced the revenue of the OPEC countries by as much as \$32 billion; 2) their state financial budgets have been adversely affected; and 3) their economic development has been hampered. A drop in the oil revenue of the oil-producing countries and their lackluster economic development and market have in turn exerted a negative influence on the economic recovery of the West and international banking.

At present, oil prices tend to be basically stable. At the Geneva conference on 7 December, OPEC decided to maintain the current oil price. This will play a positive role in upholding the unity of the OPEC countries, safeguarding the rights and interests of the oil-producing countries, and stabilizing the world oil markets.

Editorial Department: Please talk about the harm the world economic crisis has done to African countries over the past year.

Dan Li [0030 2651] and Zhang Zhuji [1728 4376 1015]: The difficulties confronted by Africa lie mainly in: 1) reduced export revenue owing to a drop in the prices of agricultural and mineral products; 2) domestic capital shortage and heavy foreign debts; and 3) serious inflation owing to changes in the Western currency value. A drop in the prices of agricultural and mineral products has incurred great losses to many African countries. In 1983, the African economic growth rate still remained at about 1.5 percent, while the population growth was 3 percent. In 1983, the African foreign debts increased by 17 percent, amounting to more than \$80 billion. The foreign debts of Mauritania and Togo have exceeded their gross national products. Pegged to the French franc at a fixed rate, the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the CFA franc currently in use in the West African area has also been lowered following the devaluation of the French franc. Zaire and Ghana were also forced to lower their currency value by wide margins. Moreover, serious drought in western, northwestern, and southern Africa has brought serious famine to some countries.

Editorial Department: Under these circumstances, what are the prospects for the North-South talks and South-South cooperation?

Cha Yicun [7115 2011 2625] and Hong Lan [3163 5663]: Judging from the general debate at the 38th UN General Assembly, the developing countries and some developed countries are worried about the current serious difficulties facing the world economy. They have expressed their regret and dissatisfaction over the stalled global talks aimed at strengthening North-South economic cooperation. The delegates from many countries pointed out: "The world economy is interdependent" and "without North-South cooperation, it will be impossible to achieve world prosperity and peace." Quite a few delegates pointed out that the main obstacle to the North-South talks lies in the lack of sincerity on the part of a small number of developed countries, such as the United States.

The developing countries are vigorously adopting measures to strengthen South-South economic cooperation and many countries have set up special agencies responsible for developing South-South economic relations. At present, the developing countries have set up more than 40 regional trade and product organizations. The Group of 77 has also made energetic preparations to set up a "south bank."



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OFFICIAL REVIEWS TIES WITH U.S., CANADIAN PEOPLE

OWO40724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 4 Jan 84

['Sino-American, Sino-Canadian People's Contacts Reviewed' -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFF) has cemented ties with more American and Canadian amity organizations in the past few years, CPAFF vice-president Liu Gengyin said in an interview with XINHUA. "This brings about better understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Canada and the United States, while promoting Sino-American and the Sino-Canadian relations," he said.

Liu, who manages American and Oceanian affairs at the CPAFF, said the number of Americans visiting China has increased annually since the pingpong diplomacy breakthrough of 1971 despite the twists and turns in Sino-U.S. relations.

In the past year, he said, the association played host to 36 groups of 460 U. S. visitors, almost three times as many as in 1982. They included writers, artists, scientists, technicians, teachers and jurists sent by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) and other non-governmental organizations. Also visiting China in 1983 were Margaret Truman Daniel, daughter of former U. S. president Harry S. Truman, and Nancy Stilwell and Alison Stilwell Cameron, daughters of General Joseph Stilwell.

The CPAFF has sent delegations to attend every national convention of the USCPFA since 1979, the year of the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, Liu said.

The CPAFF has also established friendly ties with ten nongovernmental organizations in the United States, including the China Cultural Society of Texas and Louisiana, the Edgar Snow Memorial Fund, Sister Cities International, the China Institute in America and the Friendship Force, he added.

Chinese provinces and cities have signed agreements on the establishment of friendship ties with 21 U.S. cities and states. More economic, trade and cultural exchange and cooperation came as a result of these links, he said.

On Sino-Canadian relations, Liu, who worked in the Chinese Embassy in Canada from 1972 to 1978, said, "We always think of the Canadian doctor, Norman Bethune, who gave his life to the Chinese people's cause. His name has become the symbol of the Sino-Canadian friendship. We will never forget that Canada was one of the first Western countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Since 1970, contacts between the two countries have increased year after year," he said.

The CPAFF in 1983 hosted eight groups of Canadian guests including community leaders and activists of the Canada-China Friendship Association, Pierre Delva, Chairman of the Norman Bethune Fund, Chester Ronning and James Endicott.

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"Since 1980, the association has also sent the Fujian puppet show troupe, a 'silk road' music group and painter Wu Zuoren to visit Canada. Suzhou and Victoria and Heilongjiang Province and Alberta established friendship ties. All these indicate that China and Canada have enjoyed very good relations," he said.

In 1984, Liu said, the CPAFF will work harder together with U.S. and Canadian amity organizations and figures friendly to China to further promote mutual understanding and friendship. He said he believed that Premier Zhao Ziyang's coming visit to the U.S. and Canada would help open broader prospects for contacts with the people of Canada and the United States.



REAGAN EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS TO MEET AL-ASAD

OW050646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 4 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan said here today that he would be willing to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and urged Syria to cooperate with the United States in working toward a solution to end the fighting in Lebanon.

Speaking at the welcoming ceremony for the returned U.S. pilot Robert Goodman who arrived here this morning, Reagan said that this is "a happy occasion with all of us united in a renewed determination to achieve a lasting stability and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon." To this end, he wrote a letter yesterday to Syrian President al-Asad asking for cooperation.

Reagan also told reporters that he believed that since the U.S. has "opened communications" with the Syrians, this could lead to a meeting between the two presidents.

White House spokesman L. Speakes said right now there are no plans for a Reagan-al-Asad meeting, but that the White House "would assume" that U.S. Special Envoy Rumsfeld "would be accorded an opportunity" to meet with the Syrian president in Damascus in order to present Reagan's viewpoints "on the peaceful resolution of the difficulties that we face in Syria."

Syria freed the U.S. pilot yesterday after Jesse Jackson, a candidate for the U.S. Democratic presidential nomination, visited Damascus last week to press for his release. Goodman was captured on December 4 when his plane was shot down during a raid on Syrian positions in Lebanon.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS AMERICANS ON ZHAO VISIT

OW050734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 4 (XINHUA) -- The leaders of two people-to-people organizations in the United States and a famous American violinist said that they viewed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's forthcoming visit to the United States as very important for the two countries to develop their relations.

Jean H. Troy, president of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) told XINHUA in an interview, "The visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States is joyfully welcomed by all of us as a hopeful sign." She noted that U.S.-China relations had developed unevenly, "sometimes rapidly, sometimes with difficulty."

She recalled her association passed a resolution last September calling on the U.S. Government to repeal the Taiwan Relations Act, saying that the association considers the matter of Taiwan to be "an internal matter for the People's Republic of China." She said she is hopeful that exchange of visits between Premier Zhao and President Ronald Reagan can open the way to better knowledge and understanding.

Dr. Herbert A. Simon, chairman of the committee on scholarly communications with the People's Republic of China, told XINHUA that Premier Zhao's visit to the United States "is very important for the two countries which are trying to develop their relations with each other." He also said that the U.S. Government has accepted the one-China policy and principle. He expressed the hope that the United States will not retreat from that decision.

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American violinist Isaac Stern, who is invited to perform in the White House after the state dinner in honor of Premier Zhao, told XINHUA that the meeting of the heads of government of China and the United States could be an important forward step to find ways "to develop greater mutuality of interests and endeavors" of the two countries. He said "Clearly, China is a country with a great cultural history, a vast pool of talent, and a dedication to work and to progress for its people." He believed there is a large reservoir of goodwill towards China in the United States.

LI YIMANG GIVES RECEPTION FOR U.S. PEACE DELEGATION

OWO41631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- Li Yimang, president of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, gave a reception here this evening to welcome the U.S. peace movement activists delegation headed by Lewis Hoskins, member of the Executive Board of the American Friends Service Committee. Members of the delegation include responsible persons and activists from a number of U.S. peace organizations.

In his toast, Li Yimang stressed that safeguarding world peace is the common desire and demand of people throughout the world and is the fundamental principle of our country in international relations. He said that the Chinese people consistently treasure peace and are much concerned over the fierce rivalry and arms race between the superpowers.

Li Yimang said: We are willing to make joint efforts with the peace-loving people the world over to urge the superpowers not only to stop production, research, and deployment of new nuclear weapons, but also to cut drastically and even destroy nuclear weapons so as to safeguard world peace.

Delegation leader Hoskins said that the exchanges and discussions held between his delegation and the Chinese Association for International Understanding will help build friendship and understanding between the peoples of the United States and China.

Among those attending the reception were Zhang Zhixiang, Ou Tangliang, Epstein, and Zhao Fusan.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on 2 January at the invitation of the Chinese Association for International Understanding. At a forum held by the association yesterday and today, the delegation introduced the history and development of the peace movement in the United States.

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LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO BURMESE COUNTERPARTS

BK031422 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] PRC State Council Chairman Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang yesterday respectively sent messages of greetings to President U San Yu and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha on the 36th anniversary of independence of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The message of State Council Chairman Li Xiannian reads: Friendly relations have existed continuously between China and Burma which are connected geographically. I hope the existing friendship and cooperation between China and Burma will develop further through mutual efforts. I strongly believe that the kindred relations between the people of China and Burma will grow further. I extend my good wishes for the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, the happiness of its people, and for the long-lasting friendship between Burma and China.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's message states that the friendly and good-neighborly relations between China and Burma have developed further during the past year. The message also expressed good wishes to the government and people of Burma to achieve greater success in their national construction tasks and efforts to improve the people's living standard. The message expressed hope for further development of friendly cooperation between China and Burma and traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

BURMESE ENVOY'S RECEPTION MARKS NATIONAL DAY

OW040738 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] U. Kan Nyunt, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burmese Embassy here, and Mrs Kan Nyunt hosted a reception in the embassy at noon today to mark the 36th anniversary of the independence day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Among the guests were Wu Wenying, minister of textile industry; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; (Dong Xuejian), vice minister of economic relations and foreign trade; (?Zhu Rong), vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery; Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture; (?Xu Cai), vice president [as heard] of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing; (Wu Xue), vice minister of the New China Association for Friendship with Foreign countries; and (Lin Yongxui), vice president of the China Buddhist Association; and leading members of other government departments.

Foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

BEIJING REVIEW ON HONG KONG, TAIWAN 'PROBLEMS'

HK031319 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 52, 26 Dec 83 p 4

["Notes From the Editors" column by Political Editor An Zhiguo: "Xianggang and Taiwan"]

[Text] Both Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Taiwan are parts of China's territory. In order to reunify China, we must solve the problems of Xianggang and Taiwan.

With regard to Xianggang, the question is one of China resuming the exercise of its sovereignty through negotiations with the British Government, while in Taiwan we must achieve reunification through negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, or through consultations among the Chinese themselves.

Xianggang is China's territory. It includes Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories. In the 19th century, British imperialists compelled the Qing government of China to sign three unequal treaties in succession by which China was forced to cede or lease the three areas. After the founding of New China, the Chinese Government repeatedly stated its stand that Xianggang is part of China's territory, and that the Xianggang problem, which is left from history, will be solved through consultations between the Chinese and British Governments in due time.

In recent years, and particularly since 1982, Chinese Party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang have again stressed the Chinese Government's consistent position concerning Xianggang while meeting people of all walks of life in Xianggang and representatives of the British public and Government, and while holding talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

They have also further elaborated the Chinese Government's basic principles for resolving the Xianggang issue:

--China is determined to resume the exercise of its sovereignty over Xianggang by 1997;

-- After the exercise of sovereignty is resumed, the Chinese Government will, in consideration of the past and present circumstances in Xianggang, introduce special policies so as to maintain the region's stability and prosperity. Xianggang will remain a free port and an international financial centre.

In recent years, Beijing has on many occasions put forward its policies concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and the peaceful reunification of China. After the message to our Taiwan compatriots was adopted on January 1, 1979, by the NPC Standing Committee, Chairman Ye Jianying, in September 1981, put forward a nine-point proposal for Taiwan's return to the motherland, thereby accomplishing the peaceful reunification of China. And Deng Xiaoping again specified our policies at a meeting with Dr Winston L.Y. Yang from the United States in June this year.

The core of the Taiwan issue is the reunification of the motherland. For this reason, Beijing proposed talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party on an equal footing, so as to institute a third instance of cooperation between the two parties. After the country is reunified, Taiwan will be a special administrative region, with a different system from that on the mainland. It may exercise independent jurisdiction, and the right of final judgment need not reside in Beijing. Taiwan may also keep its own armed forces, so long as they do not constitute a threat to the mainland. The mainland will not station troops or administrative personnel in Taiwan. The political party, government and armed forces in Taiwan will all be administered by Taiwan itself. Seats in the Central Government will be reserved for Taiwan. Internationally, as a matter of course, the People's Republic of China is still the sole representative of China.

The Xianggang and Taiwan issues have many points in common:

-- Both are parts of China's territory.

-- While all the residents in Taiwan are Chinese, 98 per cent of the 5.5 million people in Xianggang are Chinese.



-- The majority of people in the two regions long for an early reunification of the country.

-- Both currently have a capitalist social system.

The Chinese Government will allow Xianggang and Taiwan to maintain their existing social systems and styles of life for a long time to come.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China says, "The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions." Xianggang and Taiwan will enjoy a high degree of autonomy by establishing their respective special administrative regions.

#### VODK CALLS FOR UNITY IN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

OWO40854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] today broadcast an editorial appealing to the Kampuchean people and all patriotic armed forces to close ranks and continue fighting until the Vietnamese aggressors have been driven out and the whole of the land liberated.

The editorial says the situation in the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese war, which has entered its sixth year, is developing in favor of the Kampuchean people, national army and guerrillas. In the past year, the anti-Vietnamese struggle has taken a new step forward, while the Vietnamese troops are becoming bogged down by various difficulties.

The editorial points out that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, especially in the western part of the country, are short of reinforcements. Their morale is low and their transportation and communication lines are threatened. Kampuchean forces have penetrated into the interior of the country to attack strategic Vietnamese transport lines.

The editorial continues that incidents occur every day in the country as Kampuchean people resist the occupation. The Vietnamese plan to force the puppet troops to replace and replenish its relief troops has failed. Many of those young people who were forced to join the puppet troops have returned to their homes and joined the anti-Vietnamese guerrilla forces.

Although the Vietnamese troops have suffered a lot in Kampuchea, they still refuse to withdraw. Therefore, in this dry season and throughout 1984, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its army and people should make a renewed effort to close ranks in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate the whole country, the editorial adds.

The editorial appeals to workers and soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime to continue various kinds of resistance activities as they have in the past so as to cooperate with the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces and contribute to the final victory of the anti-Vietnamese war.



MORE 'UNDESIRABLE' SOVIET DIPLOMATS DEPART DHAKA

OW031333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Dhaka, January 3 (XINHUA) -- The remaining nine out of a total of 14 diplomats of the Soviet Embassy identified as undesirable by the Bangladesh Government left here for Moscow this morning on a regular Aeroflot flight. The diplomats and their wives, who should have left yesterday, had their departure delayed as the incoming flight arrived late. The first batch of five Soviet diplomats, together with their wives, were packed off on December 26, five days after the Bangladesh Government handed over a list of 14 undesirable diplomats to the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet diplomats were reportedly involved in activities beyond their diplomatic assignment in Bangladesh.

GANDHI ON PROPOSED MEETING WITH REAGAN, ANDROPOV

OW301926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 30 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said today that the atmosphere was "not very conducive" to a summit meeting to which she had been invited to participate along with the Soviet and the U.S. presidents to revive detente and halt arms race. No decision had, however, been made on the invitation extended to her by the UN general secretary and the General Assembly president. Mrs Gandhi made the remark at a press conference in Calcutta soon after the conclusion of the Congress (I) Party plenary session in answer to a question whether she had decided to accept the invitation for a summit next month. She told reporters that she had been to those countries and knowing their attitude, "I do not think the atmosphere is very conducive for such a meeting." The 77th plenary session of the Congress (I) Party ended with the adoption of resolutions on economic and political affairs as well as on the international situation. Mrs Gandhi cautioned the people against serious threats to the country both from within and without. She accused the opposition of diverting people's attention to trivial issues.

NEPAL KING VIEWS U.S. SUPPORT FOR PEACE PLAN

OW311724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Katmandu, December 31 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya of Nepal returned here today from a 31-day visit to the United States, Luxembourg, and Japan. During the state visit to the United States, President Ronald Reagan assured King Birendra of his country's support and endorsement to the Nepalese peace zone proposal and promised to continue American assistance in the 1985-1990 Nepalese economic development program. The American stand for a Nepal peace zone was praised by many Nepalese politicians and newspapers. Luxembourg also extended its support in this respect, thus bringing the number of nations in favor of the proposal to 38, of which eight joined in this year.

In a message to the nation issued after his return today, the king said, Nepal is thankful to the U.S. people and Government for the positive assurances of recognizing Nepal as a zone of peace and their continued interest in Nepal's efforts for the betterment of the well-being of the Nepalese people. Earlier, Nepalese Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri, who accompanied the royal couple on their trip, said in a press statement that the state visit to the United States had reinforced the existing cordial ties between the two countries and elevated the state of bilateral relations to a new height.

XINHUA REPORTS ON MILITARY COUP IN NIGERIA

OW311400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Lagos, December 31 (XINHUA) -- A military coup took place here this morning and a federal military government has been set up, according to radio Nigeria. A military revolutionary committee announced on the radio this morning that former President Shehu Shagari had lost his power at once. The committee also said all airports, government departments, shops and enterprises had been closed down, and former government ministers, senators and the speaker of the House of Representatives must report to the committee.

Shagari was born in 1925 and became Nigeria's president on October 1, 1979. He was reelected president last August.

## Foreign Policy Announced

OW011002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Major General Mohammed Buhari, the new head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces, of Nigeria, announced here early this morning that his military government would continue to strengthen diplomatic relations with other countries.

In a statement of the federal military government, he pointed out that the government would continue to make Africa the centrepiece of its foreign policy and maintain "its relations with the international organizations and institutions such as the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Economic Community of the West African states and the Commonwealth of Nations."

He added that it "will honour and respect all treaty obligations entered into by the previous government."

The new head of state noted that the government would stop the 1979 Constitution and punish the corrupt officials. He pointed out that the chief justice and other holders of the judiciary appointments would retain their posts and that the police and the national security organization would continue their functions.

He said that the armed forces have formed the federal military government comprising a Supreme Military Council, a National Council of the States, a Federal Executive Council at the center and a State Executive Council to be presided over by military governors.

## Curfew Reported

OW010818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, December 31 (XINHUA) -- The Nigerian Federal Military Government which had taken over from the Shagari government announced today a curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. throughout the country.

In his announcement, Brigadier Saleh Abacha, commander of a mechanized brigade in Lagos, said that the army took action because of the Shagari government's corruption, non-discipline and the bad economic situation in the country. He called on the people to cooperate with the military government.

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The new government, he said, ordered all the high officials in the former government, Senate and the House of Representatives to report to the police station within seven days and all political parties were banned.

He noted that the military government had accepted the voluntary retirement of the chiefs of staff of the Army, Air Force and Navy, as well as the inspector-general of the police.

It was reported that all communications had been cut off since 2 a.m. this morning. The television station, radio, state house, airports, seaports and the external telex department are all guarded by the army. All the road checkpoints are also under their control and every car must be checked. The bank accounts of the political parties had been frozen.

It was learned that Shehu Shagari has been in Abuja, the future capital of Nigeria since last Thursday. Several former ministers, presidents of the Senate and the House of Representatives and Shagari's advisors were reportedly detained.

The military government, later, in another broadcast urged all the citizens to abide by the regulations and also thanked the officers and soldiers of the army and the broad masses of the people for their cooperation. After the army officers took over the power of all the states, the situation in the capital, Lagos, and all other parts of the country is calm.

Supreme Military Council

OWO20712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, January 1 (XINHUA) -- A 16-member Supreme Military Council of the Nigerian Federal Military Government was announced tonight with Major General Mohammed Buhari, head of the federal military government and commander in chief of the armed forces, as the chairman of the council.

The members of the council include Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff of the Supreme Headquarters; and Major General D.Y. Bali, minister of defence.

Former President Shagari, former vice-president and former speaker of the House of Representatives were under arrest.

International Commitments

OWO41608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, January 4 (XINHUA) -- New head of state of Nigeria Mohammed Buhari told diplomatic missions here today that his military government will honor Nigeria's international commitments.

He expressed the desire to strengthen relations with other countries and continue to promote mutually-beneficial cooperation on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

He assured diplomats of urgent measures to protect the security of the Nigerians and the foreigners in his country.

The military government took power after a bloodless coup overthrew President Shagari's regime at the end of last year.

Radio Nigeria said all the 19 military governors have been sworn in and all communications have been restored.



GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTER INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT IN TRIPOLI

HK310808 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 4

["Newsletter" by Ma Haibing, GUANGMING RIBAO reporter in Beirut: "A Strong People, A Just Cause -- An Interview with 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee"]

[Text] On the morning of 20 December, 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and more than 4,000 PLO fighters safely left Tripoli, a city in northern Lebanon, aboard five Greek passenger ships flying UN flags under the escort of the French Navy, for Algeria, Tunis, Yemen, Sudan, Democratic Yemen, and other places.

Although people were busy doing their work before the retreat, the PLO was enthusiastic to arrange our interview with Chairman 'Arafat. 'Arafat's office and reception room were located in a small building in the Zakhariyah District of Tripoli, which did not arrest people's attention. Working personnel were in army uniform and carried weapons. This intensified the fighting atmosphere in the building. Once we entered the door of the office, (Muhammad), our old friend and director of the PLO office in Beijing, enthusiastically greeted us and introduced us to Chairman 'Arafat. He cordially shook hands with and said hello to us in Chinese.

'Arafat pointed out that when the United States supported Israel to invade Lebanon last year, they intended to drive the PLO armed forces from Lebanon. The military conflicts which occurred in Tripoli recently were not because of the internal strife in "Fatah." This was exactly the continuation of such tricks. He stressed that after leaving Tripoli, the PLO fighters will persist in their armed struggle. As long as the lost territory has not been recovered, the PLO will not give up its armed struggle. He also said that the PLO wishes to improve its relations with Syria and would continue its talks with Jordan and strive for the establishment of a federation with Jordan.

'Arafat highly praised the stand of the CPC and the Chinese Government and people of unswervingly supporting the just cause of the Palestinians. He stressed: China has explicitly sided with us and has forcefully supported and helped us in politics, diplomacy, and material supplies. The Chinese people are the true and sincere friends of the Palestinian people. In the name of the PLO and the Palestinian people, he expressed his gratitude to China and sent this regards to the Chinese leaders.

In his speech delivered on the eve of the withdrawal from Tripoli, Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces, pointed out: The Palestinian people will never stop their struggle, even for a day, until the liberation of their territory. (Muhammad), responsible person of the PLO foreign press office who was responsible for receiving us, told us shortly before our departure: At present, we are truly in a difficult position and our road of struggle is tenuous and tortuous. It might possibly take 30 years or more to win our victory. However, we firmly believe that as long as the Palestinian people and Arab people truly unite, they will defeat their enemies.

The evacuation of the PLO forces from Tripoli is the second military withdrawal since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. This will be a great turning point in the Palestinian liberation cause. The Palestinian people are staunch and no difficulties can cow them. The liberation cause of the Palestinian people is just and will win them final victory.

PRC AMBASSADOR IN TUNIS GREET'S 'ARAFAT

OW310852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Tunis, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here this afternoon to discuss with other PLO leaders the next state of the Palestinian revolution.

'Arafat stated on arrival at the airport that he would discuss with the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee the Palestinian situation after his forces broke through the double siege imposed by Israel and certain Arab quarters, and chart the course of action for the next stage of the revolution.

"Contrary to our enemies' imagination, the Palestinian revolution emerged from the severe trials like a phoenix," he said.

He added Israel could never succeed in its plot to dominate the region, for the Arab people would fight the Israeli invaders with concerted efforts and determination.

He thanked Tunis and other Arab nations for their support to the Palestinian people. 'Arafat was greeted at the airport by Wassila Bourguiba, the wife of the Tunisian president, Tunisian Government ministers, PLO Executive Committee members Faruq Qaddumi, Mahmud al-Abbas and Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, member of the Fatah Central Committee Hani al-Hasan, Deputy Secretary General of the Palestine Liberation Front Abu al-Abbas and others.

At the airport, Chinese Ambassador Xie Bangding conveyed to 'Arafat the best regards from the Chinese Government and people. 'Arafat expressed his sincere gratitude for China's firm support for the Palestinian people.

LI XIANNIAN ASSURES SYRIA OF SUPPORT IN ARAB STRUGGLE

OW021940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian expressed China's support to Syria and other Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggressions. The support was declared in a letter in reply to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The letter was delivered by the Chinese ambassador to Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam here today.

Khaddam thanked the Chinese Government for the support which he described as consistent and traditional. Syria and China, he said, are linked to each other by close ties of friendship and they are engaged in the common struggle against imperialism.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH JESSE JACKSON

OW030928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed with the visiting U.S. Democratic presidential candidate, Jesse Jackson, here today the release of an American pilot, Syrian-U.S. relations and Middle East situation.



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Jackson told the press after the meeting that his talks with the president were fruitful. The problem of release of the U.S. pilot has "entered a very sensible stage," he added.

According to Radio Damascus, Al-Asad told Jackson that "guns are not a suitable way of having dialogue with Syria and the United States cannot use them to subjugate the area." He said, "Syrian institutions concerned will discuss the matter of the pilot's release."

Jackson told Al-Asad his opposition to the deployment of U.S. troops in Lebanon and U.S. planes flying over Syrian troop positions.

Jackson arrived here for a visit on December 30.

#### U.S. Flier Released

OW031600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus, January 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. pilot Robert Goodman who was captured by the Syrian armed forces when he was bombing Syrian positions in Lebanon on December 4 was released and handed over to candidate of the U.S. Democratic presidential nomination Jesse Jackson today.

A Syrian official spokesman said today that Syria's decision to release Robert Goodman was made in response to the request of the U.S. Government and Jackson, who met Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad here earlier.

The spokesman said that the Syrian Government will firmly counter-attack all aggressive and provocative actions. Syria hoped that the U.S. Government will take measures to end its military involvement in Lebanon, he added.

#### PRC-AIDED HIGHWAY PROJECT OPENS IN ETHIOPIA

OW310748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, December 30 (XINHUA) -- The inaugural ceremony of a Chinese aid project, the 295 km-long-mountainous Woreta-Woldya highway in northern Ethiopia, was held yesterday at a place 40 kms from the western end of the Woreta Road.

The visiting six-member Chinese delegation led by the Minister of Communications Li Qing attended.

The Ethiopian Minister of Construction Kassa Gebre cut the ribbon to announce the highway officially open.

The acting general manager of the Ethiopian transport construction authority in his speech paid tribute to the Chinese experts team who lost their lives during its construction.

Leader of the Chinese team Qiu Yinsuo said on the occasion that the completion of the highway is the result of cooperation between China and Ethiopia and the friendly fruit of the two peoples. It will be an emblem of the fraternal cooperation between us, he said.

The construction of the highway, under the Chinese-Ethiopian economic and cooperation agreement, started on May 1, 1975 and was completed on May 2, 1983. But the actual construction time only took six years.

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The construction was a formidable job. The road lies on a plateau 3,000 meters above sea level on an average and at its highest point is 3,750 meters above sea level.

Present at the ceremony were also the Acting Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy Liu Yuwen and the Chinese Economic Counsellor Chen Yongcai.

PRC COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MEETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER

OW011558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam met here today with Chinese Minister of Communications Li Qing who came to attend a ceremony for handing-over a Chinese-aided road to Ethiopia.

Mengistu, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, spoke highly of the construction of the 295-km mountain road in northern Ethiopia, which was built under an economic and technical cooperation agreement between Ethiopia and China.

LI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO GUINEA ON EARTHQUAKE

OW011900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Conakry, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian sent a message to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure yesterday expressing deep sympathy for the Guinean people who suffered from a powerful earthquake recently.

The message was handed over to President Sekou Toure by the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy through a Guinean official. He also handed over a donation of 10,000 U.S. dollars from the China Red Cross to the Guinean Government.

COMOROS ASSEMBLY HEAD VISITS PRC-AIDED PROJECT

OW021541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA) -- President of the Comoro Federal Assembly Mohamed Taki today visited the people's palace which is now under construction with Chinese aid over a three-hectare area in the southern part of the country's capital of Moroni.

Taki expressed satisfaction over the progress of the project and high appreciation of China's aid to his country.

The construction of the palace, which began last July, is scheduled to be completed within two years.

ZHAO NOTES CANADIAN PREMIER'S PEACE PROPOSALS

06031313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 3 Jan 84

["Zhao Ziyang Appreciates Canadian Prime Minister's Peaceful Proposals" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that he will discuss with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau any peace proposals made by the latter for safeguarding world peace. The Chinese premier will visit Canada January 17-23 at the invitation of Prime Minister Trudeau.

Answering a question raised by a Canadian TV reporter about China's attitude toward Prime Minister Trudeau's peace proposals at a meeting with U.S. and Canadian reporters here this morning, Zhao Ziyang said people throughout the world are worried about the present tense international situation and fierce arms race. "China is also concerned over this," he said. "That is why we fully understand Canadian Government's efforts to ease the world situation and defend world peace," he said. "We appreciate the efforts made by Prime Minister Trudeau, and support his appeal to draw more statesmen all over the world to the cause of safeguarding world peace," he added. The premier said, "China hopes to see an easing of the world tension. China hopes to see a world without 'cold war' or 'hot war'."

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN HAVANA

06160230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Havana, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Wang Jin, new Chinese ambassador to Cuba, presented his credentials to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban State Council, at the Revolutionary Palace here today. Both the new Chinese ambassador and the Cuban vice president expressed the hope that relations between the two countries could be improved and developed. The Chinese ambassador arrived here on December 9.

CASTRO DENOUNCED U.S. IN REVOLUTIONS DAY SPEECH

06021616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro yesterday attributed the [words indistinct] tensions throughout the world to the aggressive policies of the U.S. Administration," according to reports reaching here. Addressing a mass rally in Santiago, capital of Cuba's Oriente Province to mark the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, Castro condemned the United States for bombing Lebanon, supporting South African racism against Angola, invading Grenada, sowing death in El Salvador and attacking Nicaragua.

"One day [words indistinct] the United States will have to resign itself to living in this hemisphere with different social systems," he said. Earlier in his speech, Castro listed the accomplishments of the Cuban revolution, including achievements in education, health care, and economic progress. He noted that the country's economy has grown at an average rate of 7 percent since the triumph of the revolution despite the U.S. economic blockade.

WU XIUQUAN PRAISES MAO'S PRELIBERATION ROLE

HKD40847 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Wu Xiuquan: "When Drinking Water One Must Think of Its Source -- Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Comrade Mao Zedong"]

[Text] At this time of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, we cherish the memory of this great leader and teacher of the Chinese revolution. When drinking water one must think of its source and thus, as we today move smoothly forward toward the glorious targets of the four modernizations, we must give credit to Comrade Mao Zedong and his comrades-in-arms who together opened up the revolutionary road and laid down firm foundations.

The course of the Chinese revolution was twisting and painful and the pain and difficulties involved in it have seen no parallel in world revolutionary history. During the key periods of the Chinese revolution Comrade Mao Zedong was always there in the front line, playing a decisive role. Let us take a look back at four major events in Chinese revolutionary history, for this will illustrate more fully the outstanding contributions that Comrade Mao Zedong made.

The first event was the move to get the villages to encircle the towns and the armed seizure of political power. In 1927, after the defeat of the great revolution, it was seen that the Chinese revolution would have to, and indeed could be, achieved by making the villages encircle the towns and that the focus of party work should shift from the towns to the countryside and the villages. It was Comrade Mao Zedong who was the first person to realize this and he was the first person to actually do this. On the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong first of all returned to Hunan and instigated the autumn harvest uprising and organized a revolutionary army of peasants and workers, scientifically researching international and domestic trends at the time and outlining his thoughts on the construction of village bases, and establishing the Jinggangshan revolutionary base in the middle of the Luoxiao Shan range on the borders of Hunan and Jiangxi. Comrade Mao Zedong drew up a series of principles and policies and propagated them among other revolutionary bases. This was extremely important in promoting the development of the entire Chinese revolution. In this way the members of the CPC who, after the defeat of the great revolution, found themselves standing in tears and blood, finally found their foothold.

The second event was the Zunyi conference and the victorious completion of the Long March. Under the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong, the Red Army vanquished four successive attempts by the enemy to "crush the communists." However, later the dogmatist factions under the leadership of Wang Ming rejected Comrade Mao Zedong's military leadership and in addition further problems were created by the subjective military commands of Li De, the military "adviser" sent by the Comintern. This resulted in constant depletions in the Red Army and the revolutionary bases and hence serious defeats. Once again the Chinese revolution was at a critical point and a major strategic shift was necessitated, later called the Long March. During the first 3 months of the Long March heavy losses were suffered. At the start of the march the army was 100,000 strong while after the 3 months only 30,000 remained; therefore the losses amounted to two-thirds of all those on the march. Thus there was great discussion, especially amongst the leading comrades, concerning this question. After exchanges of opinion between Comrade Mao Zedong and Zhang Wentian, Wang Jiaxiang, and other leading comrades, it was decided that at a suitable opportunity they would call a party conference to decide the question of military leadership.



On the basis of Comrade Mao Zedong's suggestion, the Red Army changed direction and marched toward the weakest point in the enemy's armies, Guizhou, and there they swiftly took Zunyi. During 13, 14, and 15 January 1935, the world famous Zunyi conference was held. With much debate, discussion, and argument, the conference criticized the incorrect military line of the dogmatist faction and revoked the leadership of Bo Gu and Li De and selected a new party leadership which included Comrade Mao Zedong. After the army had withdrawn from Zunyi, a military leading group, consisting of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Wang Jiaxiang was set up. Under their command, especially under the command of Comrade Mao Zedong, the Red Army crossed mountains, rivers, and plains, suffering great hardships, and finally, shocking and surprising the entire world, they victoriously completed the 25,000 li Long March and arrived at the northern Shaanxi base.

The third event was the establishment of the unified line of national resistance against the Japanese. After arriving in northern Shaanxi, Comrade Mao Zedong and the party central authorities scientifically analyzed domestic and international developments and accurately grasped the new situation in China, characterized by a conflict of nationalities which overrode domestic class contradictions in China as a result of the Japanese imperialist invasion of China, and thus policies and strategies were drawn up for a unified line of national resistance against the Japanese. Under the guidance of these accurate policies we carried out enormous amounts of work, primarily against the northwestern and northeastern armies, and then later the Xian incident occurred. This too was a key historical moment. Starting from the very best interests of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Zedong and the party central committee drew up the "freeing Chiang Kai-shek" principle, to encourage the unified line of resistance against the Japanese. During the 8-year war of resistance against the Japanese which followed the 7 July incident of 1937, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed various principles and policies, such as the development of the independent mountain region guerrilla war, the establishment of bases behind the enemy's rear, the maintenance of the principles of independence within the unified line, and so on, and all of them were important guarantees for the maintenance of our arduous struggle and our eventual victory over the Japanese.

The fourth event was the victory in the war for liberation and the establishment of New China. After the defeat of the Japanese, Chiang Kai-shek sent three cables to Comrade Mao Zedong, inviting him to come to Chungking for negotiations. We all knew very well what Chiang Kai-shek was like and were thus concerned for Comrade Mao Zedong's safety. However, Comrade Mao Zedong put the interests of the Chinese people first and, disregarding his personal safety, he flew to Chungking. The result of the negotiations between the nationalists and the communists was the signing of the "10 October Agreement." Hardly had the ink on the "10 October Agreement" dried than we were told by friends in the nationalist party that Chiang Kai-shek had already begun to deploy his troops in preparation for civil war. This news confirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's predictions. During the war for liberation we smashed all the enemy offensives and finally, as a result of the three major campaigns -- the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign, the Huai Hai campaign, and the Beijing-Tianjin campaign -- we destroyed the main force of Chiang Kai-shek's army. As "our mighty army, 1 million strong, crossed the massive river" we liberated Nanjing and Shanghai and then the entire country, with the exception of the province of Taiwan. During this period all our major campaign and struggle victories were the result of Comrade Mao Zedong's direct leadership and command.

During the war for liberation I was working the northeast and thus I have some understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's commands in his direction of the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign. In order to plan and prepare for this campaign, Comrade Mao Zedong and the leaders of the central authorities took enormous amounts of painstaking care and drew up many directives and instructions.

In the attack on Jinzhou, Comrade Mao Zedong personally sent 72 cables urging Lin Biao to seize the opportunity to attack and launch a decisive offensive. However, Lin Biao was constantly slack in his work and he took no action. After Jinzhou was taken, the enemy in the northeast had no route for retreat and all they could do was to flee by sea through Yingkou. We suggested many times that we should blockade Yingkou and prevent the enemy from escaping beyond Shanhaiguan, but Lin Biao would not listen. When Comrade Mao Zedong ordered Lin Biao to take these measures, the enemy still managed to get to Yingkou before us because Lin Biao had missed his chance and hence, when our army arrived, all we could do was watch this part of the enemy army escape by sea. We can see from the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign Comrade Mao Zedong's rare gifts and bold strategy in his command of the whole situation, and we can also see his strict work style.

It should be said that I had quite a lot of contact with Comrade Mao Zedong. During the civil war and the Long March I worked alongside Comrade Mao Zedong. During the war of resistance I worked in the Yanan headquarters, again alongside Comrade Mao Zedong. After liberation I worked in foreign affairs and thus often reported to Comrade Mao Zedong and asked for instructions concerning various things. I always had a deep respect for Comrade Mao Zedong, and his high morale and model behavior left a deep impression on me. As far as my personal contact with him was concerned, there are several occasions that I will always remember.

In 1932 I was working in the Red Army School in the soviet area. At that time I was only 20 years old, and Comrade Mao Zedong was already more than 30, and thus at that time he was our senior. One day Comrade Mao Zedong came to the Red Army School to give a speech and this was the first time I had ever seen him. The central theme of his speech was the economic destruction caused by the imperialist invasion of China. I remember that when he talked about the economic bankruptcy of the Chinese handicraft industries as a result of the imperialist invasion, he cited several examples and said that in the past in China ~~many~~ handicraft products were bound with bamboo but that the importation of wire from abroad had meant the demise of bamboo binding and thus bamboo binding workers had become unemployed. His speech included many such impressive and moving analogies and thus the teachers and students in the school all felt the speech was very good and made the situation easy to understand. I got the impression that Comrade Mao Zedong laid special emphasis on the importance of investigations and research and was skilled at reality of the Chinese revolution. This spirit which he possessed made a lasting impression on me, a young man who had been studying and working in the Soviet Union for 3 years and who had just returned to take part in the revolutionary war.

During the Long March there were enormous difficulties for the troops and the party central authorities had to mobilize them to develop a spirit of struggling against all hardships and overcoming all difficulties to reach the soviet area in northern Shensi. Comrade Mao Zedong sought me out and told me to write a political directive for the troops to encourage them all. I had little talent and less learning and could not undertake his request. Comrade Mao Zedong was that I was feeling very embarrassed and so encouraged me even more to be bold and to write something, saying that if what I wrote was not good, it would not matter, he would correct it. Thus I wrote out a first draft and presented it to Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Mao Zedong corrected my first draft word by word and sentence by sentence and finally the piece of paper was covered with a mass of words and corrections, most of which were his corrections. I was very moved by this event and thought that if Comrade Mao Zedong had written the draft himself it would have taken a lot less effort than correcting mine. However, in order to understand and train the cadres he still nevertheless adopted this method which meant greater effort for him.

As the Long March was approaching the soviet area in northern Shaanxi, before the troops reached Wuzhizhen on the border between Shaanxi and Gansu, there were only 6,000 or 7,000 members of the central authorities Red Army left and everyone was feeling very depressed. It was at this time that Comrade Mao Zedong proposed that in order not to let the enemy follow us into the soviet area we should cut the "tail" which was trailing behind us. Comrade Mao Zedong gave Comrade Peng Dehuai full powers of command to fight against the four cavalry units of Ma Hongda and Ma Hongbin surrounding Wuzhizhen. Originally he had been in the safe rear area, extremely concerned about the developments in the war. One day, at 1500, Comrade Mao Zedong came to headquarters with guards and a communications group and then I followed Comrade Mao Zedong to the frontline. There he constantly viewed the situation with his binoculars and listened carefully to the sounds of gunfire and the direction from which it came. As soon as he heard that the gunfire was gradually moving away into the distance and was becoming less and less intense, he ascertained that the enemy had retreated and only then did he return to the camp more at ease. This was the only time that I accompanied Comrade Mao Zedong to the front for an inspection. His disregard for his personal safety, his composure, and his indomitable spirit, as well as his highly tuned sense of revolutionary responsibility were extremely encouraging and instructive to me. There are many examples of this kind and I cannot list them all.

We should not deny that the victory of the Chinese revolution was the result of the joint efforts and struggle of the entire party, the entire army, and all the people of China. But neither can we deny that within all this Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions were indeed greater than those of anyone else. Today the party has ratified the decision of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which makes an accurate appraisal of the good and bad deeds of Comrade Mao Zedong.

In view of this, I feel that there will be no further fastidious argument about this or that mistake that Comrade Mao Zedong made, and instead we should continue to pass on the valuable thoughts that he left us, namely Mao Zedong Thought and, by integrating new problems and new situations within the four modernizations construction program come to enrich and develop Mao Zedong Thought.

#### PLA PARTY MEMBERS STUDY PARTY RECTIFICATION

08042225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0914 GMT 4 Jan 84

[By correspondents Wang Zongren and Jiang Lin]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- Organs of the PLA General Logistics Department have gained initial experience in organizing party members to make an intensive study of the documents on party rectification.

The various organs of the General Logistics Department are now conducting the all-army financial checkup and a general inspection of barracks. Their work is busy, and an acute shortage of manpower is felt. Under such circumstances, they have all adopted the method of training cadres in rotation without requiring them to do their normal work at the time of training. With this method, they have properly taken care of the questions of both work and study. As of the end of last December, most of the second-grade units (or ji bu 0059 4787 6752) had run rotational training classes. While over one half of the personnel of the financial unit are joining the all-army financial checkup, those comrades remaining in the office have properly arranged their work so that they can persist in studying the party rectification documents. To enable all comrades to apply themselves to study, all units have set up measures to facilitate study. For example, they have instituted systems for attendance and checkup on study as well as leave of absence from study, and have asked comrades to write notes on study and to exchange experiences periodically.

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Comrades who have stayed out of the office for a rather long time to carry out investigations and study or for other jobs have been called back to join the rotational study. As for those who cannot come back, study materials have been mailed to them with the request that they meet certain requirements regarding their study.

Another method applied by the organs of the General Logistics Department for party members to study intensively the documents on party rectification is to organize studies and discussions on special topics to consolidate continuously and expand the effective results of study. They have set up four different topics based on the contents of the party rectification documents. After reading the documents in general, the comrades are required to study and discuss the special topics so that they can understand the documents thoroughly and accurately. Through special-topic discussions, the experience gained by an individual in study can become the asset of others, with the result that all comrades can raise their level of understanding.

Party committees of organs at all levels in the General Logistics Department have paid prompt attention to correcting problems concerning study, such as enthusiasm about reciting the terms and general concepts instead of seriously studying the essence of the documents, and improper methods for checking study, which makes comrades nervous. Correcting such problems has improved the study campaign further.

#### QIN JIWEI HONORS BEIJING PLA FOR FAMILY PLANNING

QW3D0458 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The Beijing PLA units of the Chinese PLA held its eighth family planning work meeting from 26 to 28 December. At the meeting, 69 advanced collectives and 210 advanced persons were commended. Prize banners, merit certificates, and prizes were awarded to those units and persons by Commander Qin Jiwei, Political Commissar Fu Chongbi, and by Wang Wei, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission.

The Beijing PLA units this year has again made remarkable achievements in family planning work. The party committees are paying more attention to it. Propaganda and education in connection with family planning have been carried out in a more thoroughgoing way; more efforts have been made to popularize effective birth control methods. The Beijing PLA units has thus been rated as a red-banner unit of the PLA.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO STRESSES CADRE EDUCATION WORK

HK050616 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Xiao Zhuang: "Push Cadre Education Work to a New Stage"]

[Text] The party central leadership has pointed out: Realizing the four socialist modernizations and ensuring that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent are two great projects in the new historical period. In order to improve the quality of our cadres according to the "four requirements" to ensure our modernization drive, we need to provide regular training for our cadres and carry out this work on a large scale. Cadre education and training should be taken as a major strategic task and be promoted to a new stage.



Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Our party always has valued highly cadre education and training. During the anti-Japanese war, a large number of cadres were trained through the Yanan rectification movement and became a backbone force that ensured our victories in the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation. In the early years of our People's Republic, cadres throughout the party actively responded to the party central leadership's call for carrying out a new study drive to adapt themselves to the new situation in which the focus of the party's work had been shifted from the countryside to cities. This ensured the rapid rehabilitation of the economy and the successful accomplishment of the socialist transformation and the successful beginning of socialist construction. At present, the focus of the whole party's work has been shifted to socialist modernization. The quality of the ranks of our cadres, that is, whether they can meet the requirements of the general task, will determine the success or failure of our socialist cause and the destiny of our party and state. Therefore, training cadres in a planned and big way and cultivating a large number of competent professionals in all fields to meet the needs of socialist modernization is of great strategic significance, because only thus can the continuity of the party's line be ensured. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, cadre education work has developed to a new stage along with the development of socialist modernization. The whole party has better understood the significance of this work and has become more conscientious in linking this work with the realization of the four modernizations in our country and with the need for improving the quality of the ranks of our cadres in light of the four requirements. Thus, the work of training cadres has been grasped more tightly; cadre education has been effectively reformed and promoted; political training has been combined with theoretical, cultural, and professional studies; not only leading cadres at their posts but also cadres in a reserved list have been trained. In various trades, training has been provided for all professional and technical cadres; training methods have been diversified; and not only party schools and cadre schools are carrying out the task of training cadres, but some colleges and secondary vocational schools have also been running training courses for cadres. All this has effectively contributed to the improvement of the political and professional quality of the ranks of our cadres.

However, the development of cadre education throughout the country is uneven. Leaders in some localities and departments have not fully understood the strategic significance and urgency of cadre education, have not acquired a comprehensive understanding of the regularization of cadre education, and have not properly handled the relationship between increasing intelligence investment and the exploitation of intelligent resources by relying on intellectuals.

In order to ensure the healthy development of cadre education work, an important and universal experience is that leaders at all levels must have a better understanding of the strategic significance of this work. For this reason, the first thing that must be handled in localities and departments where cadre training is still backward is to deepen the understanding of leading cadres there in this regard. Then, they should have a correct understanding of the issue of regularizing cadre education, the most important thing being to make the contents of this education more systematic and scientific to ensure that the educated can reach the due level of knowledge in Marxism-Leninism and professional knowledge. When providing training for cadres, we must concentrate on enhancing the level of their knowledge and capability. It is wrong to neglect the enhancement of the cadres' actual level by placing undue emphasis on obtaining educational certificates. This incorrect practice will damage the reputation of cadre education, do harm to our cadres, and set back our cause.

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Party organizations at all levels should make use of all available channels in society to train cadres on a large scale by combining concentrated education with scattered, multi-form education and should tap intelligent resources by relying on intellectuals.

Improving the quality of the ranks of cadres according to the four requirements is an important matter for the whole party. Each of our comrades must be soberly aware of the great historical task on his shoulders and be conscientious in taking part in the study drive in order to make himself a qualified staff member in party or state organs who adheres to the socialist road and has necessary professional knowledge.

WANG ZHEN COMMENDS BOOK-READING CONTEST WINNERS

OW050630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 4 Jan 84

[By reporters An Zhonghuang and Zhang Guoying]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Beijing municipal committee for guiding book reading among workers and staff members and BEIJING RIBAO held a meeting this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People to award prizes to the winners of an open-book examination for the "China rejuvenation book reading contest." Comrades Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, and Duan Junyi attended the meeting. Comrade Deng Liqun addressed the meeting and extended warm congratulations to the winners.

He said that in order to rejuvenate China we must first know and love China. The book reading contest, organized with such a concept, has achieved commendable results. The contest has aroused the people's zeal to seek knowledge, strengthened their sense of honor toward the motherland, and enhanced their national pride. He expressed his high respect and heartfelt thanks for the organizers of the contest -- the Beijing municipal committee for guiding book reading among workers and staff members and BEIJING RIBAO -- and the several hundred comrades who graded the test papers.

He said that several hundred thousand people had participated in the book reading contest. As one of many important events, the contest fully proves again that our motherland is lovable, our people are great, and our youth have an incomparably bright future.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu wrote an ebullient letter to the meeting in which he said: You organized the contest with an objective of promoting patriotism. You specified five books for the contestants to read and provided reading guidance in newspapers prior to the contest. You issued "book coupons" as prizes to the winners to encourage them to buy more books and study hard. All these are good measures. The book reading contest you sponsored attracted thousands of people in Beijing Municipality and other parts of the country. It has played a positive role in promoting the "China rejuvenation" book reading activities among the workers and staff members. Hu Qiaomu said that in the new year, all fronts should strive to create a new situation. I hope that there will also emerge a new situation in the "China rejuvenation" book reading activities among workers and staff members in Beijing Municipality. Facts show that the masses of workers and staff members have a vast reservoir of enthusiasm for studying politics, sciences, technology, and culture. Our job is to guide, encourage, and protect such enthusiasm. To sponsor such activities as a public quiz and speech contest is a good way to promote such enthusiasm. I hope that you will sum up your own experience and learn from others' experience to further promote book reading activities among the workers and staff members in Beijing Municipality.

The objective of the "China rejuvenation" book reading contest and the public quiz sponsored by BEIJING RIBAO was to study the history of Chinese civilization and promote patriotism. The test questions were published on 24 October 1983. By 10 November 1983, the sponsor received by mail the answers from 200,000 readers in Beijing and other parts of the country.

TIAN JIYUN ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN 1984

OW050220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- China will reform its county-level administrations in 1984, while continuing to separate commune organizations from rural township governments, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun said in an interview with XINHUA.

The number of government institutions at the county level will be reduced by 30 percent, and the number of officials will be cut by 20 percent, when the reforms are completed, Tian Jiyun said. Township governments will be established in all rural areas, he added, noting that communes as collective economic organizations will play a more effective role in developing China's socialist rural economy.

The nationwide drive to streamline China's government structure began in 1982. The reforms have so far been completed at the national and provincial levels. The number of departments directly under a provincial government has been reduced from over 60 to less than 40, a cut of 30-40 percent, while the number of officials they employed dropped by one-third. The number of provincial leaders has also been cut nearly in half, and their average age lowered by 7.7 years. Specialists, professors and young professionals have been promoted to leading posts, raising the number of college-educated provincial leaders by 26.6 percent. The streamlining is aimed at simplifying administration and reducing the staff to raise work efficiency, the vice-premier said.

TIAN JIYUN VIEWS NATIONALITIES' PROBLEMS

OW311718 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0915 GMT 27 Dec 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wu Changsheng and XINHUA correspondent Zong Zidu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Tian Jiyun of the State Council addressed a national conference on production and people's livelihood in minority areas of 23 December. He said that to speed up the economic development in areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities and to quickly solve their problems of production and livelihood is not only an urgent demand of cadres and people of minority nationalities, but is also a great task for the party and the nation as well as a matter of great importance to the common prosperity of all nationalities and to the four modernizations in the country.

The 11-day conference, which began on 16 December and ended yesterday, was called by the State Council and attended by more than 500 responsible comrades from 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures, 78 autonomous counties (banners), and 33 ministries and departments concerned under the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Speaking at the conference, Tian Jiyun pointed out that the fundamental solution to problems of production and people's livelihood in minority areas lies in our efforts to earnestly implement the principles and policies of the party and the state and continuously develop the vigorous rural economy. On how to speed up the economic development in areas inhabited by people of national minorities, he said:

1. It is necessary that we work hard to help promote the economy of the minority areas and achieve common prosperity for all nationalities. Ours is a unitary multinational socialist country. Equality, unity, and common prosperity for all nationalities is a basic national policy of the country.



Acting in accordance with this guiding principle, the party and government have always tried their best to help people of minority nationalities in their political, economic, and cultural development. Although tremendous achievements have been scored in minority areas' economic and cultural development since the People's Republic was founded, there is still a gap between these areas and the rest of the country. Some people in minority areas still have difficulties in getting enough clothing, food grain, housing, and clean drinking water. These problems should be solved with great urgency before economic construction in their areas can be speeded up. During their inspection tours of Xinjiang and Qinghai, central leading Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the focus of national construction will be shifted to northwest China by the turn of this century or early next century, while southwest China should also be developed. Henceforth, all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, as well as the ministries and departments of the State Council, should be prepared for the development of these two vast areas of the country and do more concrete work to help promote the economic development of minority areas.

2. It is imperative to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and mutual help in promoting economic and cultural development. The party and government have always adhered to the principle of integrating state subsidies with self-reliance and mutual help among fraternal nationalities in developing the economic and cultural undertakings in minority areas. Our people are brave and industrious and have the confidence, wisdom, and ability to shake off poverty and backwardness. However, to speed up its development and achieve prosperity, any nationality should rely primarily on its people's tenacity and hard work.

3. It is necessary to continue implementing the current economic policies for the minority areas and to promote industrial and agricultural production there. The social, historical, and natural conditions in our border areas, which are inhabited by people of national minorities, are relatively complex and the production level is comparatively low there. These specific conditions must be taken into full account in formulating policies for minority areas while socialist orientation is upheld. Policies for these areas must suit local conditions and the level of productivity growth there. On no account should practices suitable for the interior provinces and coastal areas of the country be indiscriminately followed.

Tian Jiyun said: While stepping up economic construction, all areas should strive to advance socialist spiritual civilization to a higher level, strengthen political and ideological work, popularize scientific and cultural knowledge, carry out education in patriotism and socialism, and step up reeducation in the Marxist outlook on nationalities and in the nationalities policy of the party and the state. By doing this, we will be able to firmly establish the idea that no people of any particular nationality can be separated from those of another nationality, and we will be able to strengthen and develop the new type of socialist relationship among all nationalities which is characteristic of equality, unity, and mutual assistance.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPROVING MINORITY AREA ECONOMIES

HK040918 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Create a New Situation in Economic Construction in Minority Areas"]

[Text] The national conference held recently on the production and livelihood of the areas inhabited by minority peoples, in accordance with the directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, studied how to accelerate the economic construction of the areas inhabited by minority peoples. This is a task of special importance to China's socialist construction.



Ours is a multinational country, with 55 minority nationalities, totalling more than 67 million people, in addition to the Han nationality. Most areas where minority peoples reside in compact communities are located in border regions, which are vast in territory and abundant in natural resources. During the approximately 30 years following the founding of the PRC, in particular since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been fairly significant advances in the production of minority areas and further improvements in the standards of living of the people there. However, due to historical reasons and prolonged "leftist" obstructions, the economic foundation of the vast areas inhabited by minority peoples remains very weak, and the level of development of their productive forces and their standards of living are generally lower than those of the areas predominantly inhabited by the Han nationality. Some areas still have great difficulties in economic matters and others remain in a state of requiring further development. This state of affairs is far from consistent with the important role of minority peoples in our country and far from suiting the needs of our country's four modernizations program.

For a time this year, leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee successively inspected the northwest and southwest, pointing out that our country will gradually shift the focus of its four modernizations program by the turn of this century or at the beginning of the next one, from the eastern coastal areas to the western inland areas, and that northwest China will become an important construction base of our country and southeast China will also be further developed. Moreover, the northwest and southwest are areas where most minority peoples live in compact communities. In other words, whether seen from the realization of the common property of all minority nationalities, the importance of augmenting frontier defense, or the creation of conditions for the future shift of the focus of construction efforts there, advancing the economies of the minority areas has become an urgent task of the day.

What should we rely on in accelerating the economic development of the minority areas? First, we should rely on correct policies and on the further relaxation of policies. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have always shown great concern for the minority areas and have rendered considerable support to them in financial resources every year, but the economic returns of some areas have left much to be desired. In the last few years, the state has adopted the principle of relying mainly on correct policies with the necessary help of financial and material resources and of technical forces as the complement, thus vigorously promoting the economic construction of the various minority areas. This indicates that it is necessary for the state to give financial support to the minority areas where difficulties are greater, but relieving their difficulties by relying solely on giving them money and materials can after all only quench their present thirst and cannot dispel their hidden worries.

What is most urgently needed by the masses is the further relaxation of policies in their areas so that they can make an all-out effort to do their work. Our party may practice more flexible economic policies in the minority areas where their production level is lower than the areas predominantly inhabited by the Han nationality and where the masses are very bad off. All localities must follow the line, principles, and policies adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and formulate some special, feasible policies and measures on the basis of earnest investigation and study and in the light of the realities in minority areas to bring into full play the minorities' enthusiasm for ending poverty and becoming prosperous.

Advancing the economies of the minority areas is the common task of the people throughout the country. All fronts in the economically developed areas all over the country must enthusiastically bear responsibility for helping minority areas expand their economies in various ways and further do a good job in giving each other support in a

particular trade and in economic and technical cooperation, so that the minority areas receive not only adequate material support but also advanced production techniques and scientific operational and management methods, and thus continuously promote their production capacity.

To speed up the economic development of minority areas, it is necessary to adopt measures suited to local conditions, to pay attention to giving full play to the strong points of local natural resources, to vigorously develop diversified undertakings, and to advance commodity production. In northern dry and semi-dry areas, herculean efforts should be made to grow grass and plant trees, to develop animal husbandry, and to promote the development of animal husbandry and agriculture by growing grass and planting forest trees. In southern hilly and mountainous areas, it is necessary to make full use of favorable local conditions and to put in an important position tree planting and forest cultivation, the improvement of grassy mountains and slopes, and the advancement of animal husbandry. The localities which have the necessary conditions and techniques are encouraged to develop processing industries, in particular, the production of products specially used by minority peoples and which have traditional features, which the masses like.

Poor transport facilities are a big problem with a bearing on the production in and livelihood of minority areas. Special attention should be paid to the construction of transport facilities and the improvement of transport conditions. The scientific and technological level of minority areas is generally quite low. All localities must strengthen the development of intellectual resources, attach importance to the training of teachers and elementary education, and significantly spread scientific and cultural knowledge. Leading organs at various levels and, in particular, the leadership of minority areas, must always bear in mind the question of clothing and feeding the masses of minority peoples and bring along the masses to expand production and better the latter's standards of living. They should strictly enforce related state regulations and genuinely use the funds allocated by the state to support the construction of minority areas in solving the problems concerning the production and livelihood of the masses of minority peoples, which demand most urgent solutions.

It must be pointed out that the help rendered by the state and other parts of the country only serves as the important condition for speeding up the economic development of the minority areas. The fundamental change of the backward features of home-towns and the creation of a new situation in economic construction rely mainly on the efforts of the broad masses of people of specific localities. At present, the state must concentrate needed funds on key development projects. This is where the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country lie, including the people of all minority nationalities. We must willingly subject ourselves to this overall situation, encourage the spirit of pioneering a great cause through one's own efforts and hard struggle, and make a success of the construction of minority areas. Due efforts should be made to teach the people of all minority nationalities that the most important and fundamental way to improve their standard of living is to accelerate the advancement of production. Only when production is advanced can the improvement of standards of living have a solid foundation. It is imperative to encourage the people of all minority nationalities to strive to learn from the advanced localities and people emerging in recent years in large groups and to take the road of getting rich through diligent labor. We have every reason to believe that under the leadership of the CPC, the people of various minority nationalities, who have made great contributions in guarding the motherland's frontier and creating the resplendent national culture, can certainly create a new situation in economic development with their own hands and wisdom.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MINORITY AREA ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

HK041100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 83 p 3

[Report: "Economic Conditions in Minority Areas"]

[Text] In our country, there are 55 minority nationalities, 5 minority nationality autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures, and 72 autonomous counties. The areas under the minority nationality autonomous administration totals 6 million square kilometers, which constitute 62.5 percent of the total area of the country. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of various minority areas is shown in the following table.

Autonomous Region	Gross Industrial and Agricultural Output Value		Gross Agricultural Output Value		Gross Industrial Output Value	
	1980	1982	1980	1982	1980	1982
Nei Monggol	10,200	11,705	4,200	4,849	6,000	6,856
Xinjiang	7,500	8,331	3,400	3,691	4,100	4,640
Guangxi	15,400	17,383	7,200	8,507	8,200	8,876
Ningxia	2,000	2,188	800	766	1,200	1,422
Xizang	740	742	630	620	100	122

The unit in the table is 1 million yuan.

There are rich material resources in our minority nationality areas. The Hetao Plain in Nei Monggol and the Yinchuan Plain in Ningxia are important grain production bases. Xinjiang's long-fiber cotton, Guangxi's sugarcane, and Yunnan's and Hainan Island's rubber and coffee beans are important industrial crops in our national economy. All the five major natural pasturelands in our country are situated in minority nationality areas, where there are 28,600 hectares [as published] of grassland, which constitutes 89.6 percent of the total area of grassland of the country. The timber reserves there amount to 4.3 billion cubic meters, which account for 46 percent of the entire nation. In our minority nationality areas, there are more than 350 million kilowatts of water-power resources, which constitute more than 50 percent of the whole nation. Most of the nation's large amount of valuable Chinese medical herbs grow in these areas. There are also mineral resources there, including rich reserves of coal, petroleum, natural gas, ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, rare metals, and nonmetals. The reserves of some of these minerals rank first in the nation.

CULTURE, HEALTH MINISTERS, HISTORIAN VIEW 1984

OW010740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi writes in today's GUANGMING DAILY that his ministry will work for greater cultural development in 1984. Also appearing in the paper is an article by Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli who says his ministry will focus its work in the new year on promoting preventive medicine while starting a long-term program for reforming the health services.



Zhou Gucheng, an octogenarian historian, also writing in the paper, calls on senior social scientists to make new contributions to the country's effort to develop socialist culture and ethics. Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, says that China is striding into the "year of the Olympiad" with confidence.

In his article, the culture minister calls 1983 an inspiring year during which culture and art thrived as never before, despite serious cultural contamination. The foremost task of the Culture Ministry in 1984, he says, is to do a good job of party consolidation which also involves clearing away of cultural contamination. Restructuring cultural establishment and reforming the management of theatrical groups will continue, Zhu Muzhi says. The ministry will also aim at raising the quality of cultural production.

Cui Yueli outlines the tasks of the Ministry of Public Health in 1984 as strengthening grassroots health organizations in town and countryside; promoting preventive medicine; reinforcing institutions specializing in traditional medicine and those combining the traditional and Western schools of medicine, in addition to personnel training, scientific research and drug administration. The health minister adds that the long-term reform, which centers on provision of better service to the people, will be carried out in two steps: the first step, to complete in two or three years the reform of the health organizations in villages and townships; the second step, to complete the reform at the county level and above in another three years.

Historian Zhou Gucheng proposes to his colleagues that they should give wider publicity to the country's achievements and boost people's confidence in socialist construction; help young people in their moral and intellectual education; and make new progress in their own fields of studies.

Vice-Minister of Sports Xu Yinsheng says that "going to the Olympiad" is a long-cherished wish of Chinese sports people. They will compete in the Olympic spirit, he adds. He expects Chinese competitors to do well in gymnastics, diving, shooting and several track and field and weightlifting events. On the whole, he admits, China's standards are not high. China's goal for the end of the century is to stand in the front ranks of world sports, with mass participation in town and countryside. In the new year, mass sports activities will be promoted on a larger scale. Special attention will be given to the training of young talent, Xu states.

#### EVENING PAPERS EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING HELD

OW030923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 31 Dec 83

[By Reporter Duan Wenhui]

[Text] Kunming, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- The national evening paper experience-exchange meeting was held in Kunming from 25 to 31 December 1983. The meeting was attended by the editors-in-chief or deputy editors-in-chief of the country's 17 evening papers, and responsible persons and representatives of departments concerned in press circles, more than 40 people in all.



Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of party committees at various levels, and following the party's four fundamental principles, the evening papers have blended ideology, knowledge, and interest into one included communist ideology in any subject and, in ways the masses love to see and hear, vividly disseminated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles, and policies. As a result, the evening papers enjoy widespread popularity among the masses. According to statistics, the country's evening papers have a total circulation of nearly 6 million copies. They enjoy an increasingly high prestige among readers and are being taken more and more seriously by the leading organs of party committees.

This was the first time since the founding of the People's Republic that representatives of the country's 17 evening papers gathered under the same roof to exchange experiences in running evening papers. During the meeting, the representatives spoke without any inhibitions and widely exchanged experiences according to the guidelines of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and focusing on the central subject of promoting socialist spiritual civilization and resisting spiritual pollution. The comrades of a few evening papers also made self-criticisms for repeatedly publishing unhealthy works of literature and art in the past few years. The representatives indicated that they would bring into further play the advantages of evening papers and make the evening papers more ideologically sound, informative, and interesting so that they will play a still greater role in building the socialist spiritual civilization.

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS 31 DEC

OW011146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0815 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA) -- The third meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee ended today at the CPPCC auditorium.

The meeting approved a report on implementation of policies with regard to CPPCC members and a report on the historical records work conference. The meeting affirmed that the orientation for work on CPPCC historical records is to hold high the banner of patriotism. In collecting, editing and publishing historical records, the principle of seeking truth from facts should always be followed. While continuing the efforts to save historical records, CPPCC committees at various levels should strengthen the sorting and research work and further raise the standards of the work in this field. The Standing Committee members held that earnest implementation of these decisions and requirements is of great significance to creating a new situation in the CPPCC's historical records work and to further consolidating and developing the patriotic united front.

Today's meeting approved a report on work concerning motions, a report on rural investigation in Jiangsu, a report on the CPPCC National Committee delegation's visit to Egypt, a report on an inspection tour of Tianjin area and a report on solicitude paid to public security personnel and People's Armed Police in Beijing Municipality. The meeting also approved appointments and removals of personnel in organs of the CPPCC National Committee.

Yesterday morning, CPPCC Standing Committee members held group discussions on Song Ping's report on the country's current economic situation, Wu Xueqian's report on the international situation and Peng Youjin's report on the investigation of the implementation of policies concerning CPPCC members.

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CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Gian Weichang, Zhao Zongyu, Tang Diyin, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu, Chen Shunli, Ling Qihan and Li Wenyi spoke at the plenary meeting in the afternoon. They were excited about the economic situation in our country with industrial and agricultural production growing steadily, happy about our country's successes in foreign affairs and rising international prestige, and satisfied with the progress made in the investigation of implementation of policies concerning CPPCC members jointly conducted by the CPPCC National Committee and the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department. Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over today's meeting. Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Deng Zhaoxiang and Ye Shengtao attended the meeting.

#### CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE CENTRAL LEADERSHIP NAMED

OW310439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- Namelist of the Fifth Central Committee of the China Democratic League:

Chairman: Shi Liang. Vice chairmen: Hu Yuzhi, Chu Tunan, Su Buqing, Hua Luogeng, Peng Dixian, Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi (female), Fei Xiaotong, Wen Jiasi, Qian Weichang, Gao Tian, Ye Duiyi, Tan Jiazhen, and Tao Dayong

Secretary general: Ye Duiyi

Members of Executive Bureau: (in order of the number of strokes in family name) Wang Jian, Ye Duiyi, Feng Yidai, Yang Ming, Wu Hanjia, Zhang Bilai, Lin Hengyuan, Luo Hanxian, and Gao Tian

Director of the Executive Bureau: Gao Tian. Deputy directors of the Executive Bureau: Luo Hanxian, and Wu Hanjia

#### PRC IMPRISONS CATHOLIC BISHOP OVER VATICAN TIES

OW020650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 2 (AFP) -- Catholic Bishop Peter Joseph Fan (Xveyan) of Baoding near Beijing has been jailed for 10 years in China for maintaining relations with the Vatican, church and family sources said here today.

The 76-year-old bishop was also charged with ordaining priests and bishops and receiving remittances from abroad, Father Louis Ha, editor of the Chinese-language KUNG KAO PO (CATHOLIC WEEKLY) said, quoting a Catholic clergyman who recently returned from China. Bishop Fan's assistant, Father Huopin Chang, 70, was also imprisoned for 10 years, Father Ha said, quoting the same source.

The priest's niece, Sister Martha Fok, told Agence France Presse in Hong Kong today that Father Chang had been jailed "for refusing to join the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association." Beijing refuses to recognise the Roman Catholic Church and has instead promoted the Chinese Catholic Church which does not owe allegiance to the Vatican. Sister Martha said she went to China in May, 1983, in hopes of visiting her uncle in Baoding, but later learnt he had been under house arrest since November, 1982, and was not allowed to see her. She said Bishop Fan had been put under house arrest earlier than her uncle and added that this was not the first time the two had been imprisoned. "They were jailed during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) when my uncle was imprisoned for three years and Bishop Fan for an unknown period," she said. Sister Martha went on to say she had received word from relatives in China that following a period under house arrest, both Bishop Fan and Father Chang had been sent to prison. "My cousin sent some milk and food to my uncle in jail, but she was not sure if he had received them," Sister Martha said, adding that she had received no word on the health of the two imprisoned

SOME SUCCESSES IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT CONTROL

OW041540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Successes have been reported in the drive to channel more funds into energy and transportation projects and control extra-budgetary investment, according to the State Economic Commission.

In the first 11 months of 1983 the state budgetary investment increased 20 percent over the same period in the previous year and the year-end figure is expected to reach 30 billion yuan (15 billion U.S. dollars). At the same time the extra-budgetary investment, including bank loans and funds raised by various departments and units, was cut 7.3 percent and 4.7 percent respectively. The investment in energy development projects in the January-November period of 1983 went up 35 percent from the same period of 1982, accounting for 24 percent of the total investment as against 19 percent formerly. Investment in transportation and posts and telecommunications was up 45 percent and its proportion in the total investment rose from 11 percent to 14 percent.

The country had canceled or delayed more than 5,000 non-key projects, which means a cut of two billion yuan in investment. The effective control of capital investment has ensured the smooth running of key state projects, officials said. But the scale of the capital construction was still a bit too large, the commission officials said. Economic results remained unsatisfactory.

BANK OF CHINA TO HELP KEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW010920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China will continue to provide financial assistance for the country's key construction projects and technical transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises in 1984, said Cui Yanxu, vice-president of the Bank of China, in an interview with XINHUA. At the same time, the bank will do what it can to facilitate China's foreign trade and help strike a balance in foreign exchange, he added.

The vice-president recalled that by the end of November 1983, the bank had provided foreign exchange loans totalling 279 million U.S. dollars for the transport sector to buy or build ships and to lease large passenger planes. The bank also approved loans of 600 million U.S. dollars to finance over 2,300 projects of technical upgrading, twice as much as the figure for 1982. At the same time, the trust and consultancy company affiliated with the Bank of China invested 140 million U.S. dollars in 33 projects.

During the past year, Cui noted, the bank increased its "buyer's credit" and "seller's credit" operations, bringing the total number to over 40 since it started these services. This will help promote China's export of complete sets of equipment involving shipbuilding, textile, paper-making, and sugar-making industries as well as generating units for small hydro-power plants, he said. By the end of November 1983, the bank had extended loans in foreign exchange and Chinese currency to 80 joint venture enterprises using Chinese and foreign funds. In addition, 170 million U.S. dollars were loaned to Chinese engineering and construction firms contracting projects overseas, the vice-president said.



PROLETARIAN FIGHTERS RADIO ON DENG'S DUPLICITY

OW040520 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT  
3 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades: According to hearsay from the party Central Committee, the persons in power headed by Deng Xiaoping asked Hua Guofeng to make a self-criticism report at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, but Hua refused. As everyone knows, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee, Hua Guofeng has gradually been deprived of his power and has been under Deng Xiaoping's factional criticism constantly. He has been criticized for upholding the "two whatever's," blocking Deng Xiaoping's resumption of work, practicing personality cult, acting against economic law in the course of undertaking the four modernizations, and other mistakes. In fact, Hua Guofeng has made some self-criticism at the Central Committee meetings, but the Deng faction is not satisfied with it at all, saying that it is not thorough.

Let us recall Deng Xiaoping's attitude towards Hua Guofeng since the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee around the time of his resumption of work. The 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee was held in Beijing from 16 to 21 July 1977.

The communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee pointed out that the plenary session unanimously adopted the "resolution on restoring Comrade Deng Xiaoping to his posts." The plenary session, after earnest discussion, expressed full support for the suggestion made at a central working conference in March 1977 by Chairman Hua Guofeng, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, that the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th Party Central Committee make an official decision so that Comrade Deng Xiaoping could resume work. The two letters by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Ye, and the party Central Committee, which the Central Committee on 3 May 1977 decided to circulate, had the approval of comrades throughout the party. The plenary session unanimously decided to restore Comrade Deng Xiaoping to his posts of member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its Standing Committee, Vice Chairman of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council, and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Many comrades read the two letters by Deng Xiaoping to Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, and the party Central Committee, which were circulated by the Central Committee. In the letters, Deng Xiaoping said that he would not haggle over titles and positions if he was allowed to resume work. On 20 July 1977, one day before the close of the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping held a discussion meeting of the responsible persons of various provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional party committees. Hua Guofeng also attended the discussion meeting. In his speech at the meeting, Deng Xiaoping repeatedly spoke of Hua Guofeng.

He said: Chairman Mao indeed has great foresight to make Chairman Hua his successor. It was a correct move which checkmated the gang of four. Chairman Hua, who persistently follows Chairman Mao's line and always protects the interests of the party and the state, is trusted by the revolutionaries of the older generation. With him in charge, the revolutionaries of the older generation are completely at ease. We should warmly support him. Our party is a big family. It won't work to rely on the head of the family alone. All members of the family must strengthen their unity and must not go after fame and fortune. Only in this way can the family have a good future.



In the first paragraph of his closing address at the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on 18 August 1977, Deng Xiaoping said: Comrades, presided over by our wise leader Comrade Hua Guofeng and correctly led by the presidium headed by Comrade Hua, our congress has, through the common efforts of all the delegates, unanimously adopted Chairman Hua's political report.

Deng Xiaoping also said in the closing address that the minimum requirement for a communist is to be an honest person, honest in word and honest in deed. Deed and word must match and theory and practice must be closely integrated. We must reject flashiness without substance and every sort of boasting. There must be less empty talk and more hard work. We must be steadfast and dedicated.

In conclusion, Deng Xiaoping said in the closing address: The whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities must hold high and defend the great banner of Chairman Mao, carry out his behests, rally more closely around the Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Guofeng, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On 18 June 1979, the Second Session of the Fifth NPC opened in Beijing. The Second Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee was also being held at the same time. In the last paragraph of Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the Second Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, he said: Let us unite and march forward along the socialist road and towards the lofty goal of the four modernizations under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng.

Comrades: While we are studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and conducting party rectification, we must indeed closely integrate theory with practice. Overall we should examine the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," not only the recently published one but also the one collected and published by our fellow society members [she you]. In the past, Deng Xiaoping loudly voiced his support for Hua Guofeng, called Hua Guofeng the wise leader, and called for rallying around Hua Guofeng. Deng Xiaoping also guaranteed that he would not reverse the verdicts, nor would he seek fame nor personal gains. He asked the comrades throughout the party to be honest persons, honest in word and honest in deed, and to make their deed and word match.

Nevertheless, what are Deng Xiaoping's deeds like? Didn't he reverse the verdicts? Didn't he seek fame and fortune? Is he an honest person? Do his words and deeds match? From the two entirely different attitudes assumed by Deng Xiaoping toward Hua Guofeng -- one of loudly voicing his support for Hua and the other of seizing power and criticizing Hua -- our comrades will see Deng Xiaoping's political quality and know what kind of person he is.

#### VOICE OF PLA ON PILOT'S DEFECTION TO TAIWAN

OW050657 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The No 83065 MIG-17 interceptor, flown by Comrade Wang Xuecheng, a squadron commander of the 2d Flight Group of the 18th Regiment under the 6th Division of our Naval Aviation Force, took off from the Daishan airfield in Zhejiang on 14 November and landed safely at the international airport in northern Taiwan at 1015 am on the same day. Wang Xuecheng was accorded a warm welcome and reception as if he were a hero on a triumphant return. During a little over 1 year from October last year to November this year [as heard], Comrades Wu Ronggen and Sun Tianqin successively flew their aircraft to South Korea and from there they went to Taiwan.

Now Comrade Wang Xuecheng again took action to escape the persecution of the army rectification launched by the persons in power and fled to freedom in an aircraft. As our naval and air force pilots are not reconciled to being persecuted under the totalitarian rule of the person in power, defection is a bright way out they have discovered for their country and themselves amidst an agony, and after ideological awakening and exploration. Wang Xuecheng's defection was the eighth successful defection by a flier.

Wang Xuecheng's successful flight to freedom has not only inspired all the persecuted revolutionary comrades in our armed forces, but has also won universal praise and support by the Chinese people at home and abroad, and by the governments and people of various countries in the world. This shows that our commanders and fighters are not isolated in the struggle against the person in power. Comrade Wang Xuecheng, 28, was born in Kaifeng, Henan, in a period of big crop failure in the 1950's. He grew up during the 10 catastrophic years in the 1960's and 1970's and joined the PLA in a period of many political changes under the rule of the Deng-Hu clique in the 1970's and 1980's. We may say that Comrade Wang Xuecheng was born in poverty, grew up in catastrophic storms and joined the PLA only to suffer under relentless persecution and oppression. For this reason, he was mentally hurt not only during the miserable years when Mao and the gang of four were in power. The present darkness and terror inside and outside the party also have made deep impressions on his mind. Therefore, he, like other comrades such as Shao Ziyang, Gao Youzong, Liu Chengsi, Li Xianbin, Li Caiwang, Fan Yanyuan, Wu Ronggen, and Sun Tianqin, has changed from a confused person to one of thought, and from a merely awakened person to one of action. They have not only lost faith in the party leadership under the control of the persons in power but have also lost their confidence in the socialist road and system. In particular, they have abandoned their belief in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Moreover, they have bitter hatred for the people's democratic dictatorship monopolized by a single faction. This is why they were determined to overcome all difficulties and waited for opportunities to take action.

There are many factors which prompt our pilot comrades to defect in their aircraft. Let us not discuss the remote ones. Let us take the fanatic party rectification and the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution launched recently by the Deng-Hu clique for instance. As everyone knows, the spearhead of the party rectification is directed at our Army, Navy and Air Force. The Deng-Hu clique not only wants to purge the high-ranking cadres who do not belong to the Deng group and who are engaged in factional activities with a mountain-stronghold mentality, but it also wants to purge the three types of persons who were admitted to the party and promoted during the Cultural Revolution. It will not spare even the young junior cadres who joined the PLA after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is inevitable that a large number of persons will be purged during the party rectification of which the spearhead is indiscriminately directed at old, middle-aged, and young cadres. The air arm is a technical arm composed of a large number of young intellectuals who can be labelled at any time as spiritually polluted persons, bourgeois liberals, persons of the three types, persons of the five types, or persons of the seven categories. Once so labelled, they will be compelled to make endless self-criticism, placed in solitary confinement under investigation, suspended from flight missions, reformed through labor and even jailed, and lose their freedom forever.

In such a situation, our air force pilots also think that the best thing to do is to defect. They are trying to take the opportunity of flight training to flee the trouble and seek a genuine liberation as soon as possible. This is precisely the fact. While the Deng faction was blustering about its desire to rectify the PLA, Wu Ronggen flew a MIG-19 to South Korea and from there he defected to Taiwan.

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CHINA  
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Soon after his defection, Zhuo Changren and five other junior cadres from Shenyang successfully hijacked a civil airliner to South Korea. They, too, said that they wanted to go to Taiwan. On the party founding anniversary on 1 July this year [as heard], Deng Xiaoping published "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in which the first article is entitled "The Army Needs Rectification." One month later, Sun Tianqin defected with his aircraft. Deng Xiaoping published the book and ordered the PLA to study it in an attempt to enhance his own prestige. However, while he is digging his own grave, so many defections are of course a heavy blow to him as the head of the Military Commission. Three months after Sun Tianqin's defection, Wang Xuecheng defected soon after Deng and Hu announced the decision on party rectification at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. So, it is not hard for us to predict the future of the party rectification.

GUANGDONG PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS FIGHT CRIME

HK041002 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Since last year, public security organs at all levels in our province have waged a vigorous struggle to strike blows at crime, have cracked many criminal cases, have arrested a large number of criminals who committed crimes and jeopardized society, have promoted the improvement of social order in the urban and rural areas in our province, and have guarded the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

In the course of the struggle, a large number of advanced units, cadres, and policemen have emerged. Over the past year, with the approval of public security organs at and above the provincial level, 153 collectives and 245 cadres and policemen have gloriously rendered meritorious service. Of the units, cadres, and policemen who have rendered meritorious service, some fear neither bloodshed nor sacrifice in the struggle against criminals and display their revolutionary dauntless spirit, some deal with cases at the preliminary inquiry in accordance with the law and make outstanding achievements, and some are diligent, conscientious, and careful at their own work posts and make outstanding contributions.

In the struggle against a scoundrel who attempted to emigrate illegally, (Li Yunhong), a cadre of the (Xinken) border-defense police substation in Panyu County, fought bravely and unfortunately but gloriously sacrificed his life. While pursuing and capturing a criminal, (Zhang Qin), a policeman of the Bohe border-defense police substation, was stabbed and seriously injured but still persisted in wrestling with him. They were respectively awarded, by the People's Armed Police Force, a citation for merit, first class, posthumously, and a citation for merit, first class. In the course of performing his official duty in Sanya township, (Zhong Yaoqiang), a people's policeman of the Yaxian County Public Security Bureau, discovered a suspect fleeing in confusion. He immediately went in hot pursuit and arrested him. He searched him and found a pistol and 32 bullets on the spot. He eliminated a pest for the people and was awarded a second class merit.

HUBEI REPORTS SUCCESS IN CRIME CRACKDOWN

HK050306 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Our province has won the very first battle in striking severe blows at criminal activities. Salient achievements are manifested in the following six areas:

1. There has been a turn for the better in public security and order and a marked reduction in the number of criminal cases. According to statistics, the number of criminal cases last September in the province was 49.6 percent less than in August.
2. A number of cases have been discovered. They include major and important cases and long-standing cases which have not been cleared up for many years.
3. Bad people have been deterred and the fighting will of the masses has been aroused. Up to now, in the whole province, more than 6,000 criminals have surrendered to the police and about 5,000 people have gone to public security bodies to make a clean breast of their crimes. Quite a few cadres and the masses have exposed and reported clues in criminal cases and directly seized and handed over criminals to the public security authorities. Some of them have sent their relatives and friends to the public security authorities to surrender themselves to justice.



4. A group of those who had taken a wrong step in life have been remedied. Many of them expressed determination to give up evil and return to good and begin their lives anew. Some of them returned the things they had stolen to the owners.

5. A turn for the better has been brought about in the standards of social conduct and the building of the two civilizations has been promoted. The cadres of industrial and mining enterprises have widely reported: At present we have less difficulties in leading the ranks of staff and workers and work efficiency also has improved, and the unhealthy trends and evil practices in the rural areas, such as catching fish by means of poison and bombs, wanton felling and denudation of trees, stealing, gambling, and feudal fetishes and superstitions, are now seldom seen. Particularly, social order in disaster areas is relatively stable.

6. The state of flabbiness in the judicial and public security departments has been changed. Quite a number of judicial and public security departments, daring to grasp and deal with and to tackle hard and difficult cases, have strictly upheld the principle of all people being equal before the law. They are praised by the masses of people for this. In the judicial and public security departments, there have emerged heroes and fine examples, such as first-class heroes (Zhang Yongwen), (Wang Yiyu) and (Zhang Jiaqiang).

#### MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN STUDY MEETING

HK050728 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, on 3 January the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of party-member cadres at and above department and bureau levels who are among the first and second groups of party members and cadres who have participated or will participate in the concentrated study of documents on party rectification. The meeting briefly summed up the study of the first group, and mobilized comrades of the second group who are about to take part in the study. Comrade Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. The study of the first group began on 15 December last year and closed on 30 December, lasting 15 days. Primarily, the results of the study were: First, it has heightened understanding on the importance and urgency of party rectification. Second, comrades have a rather complete understanding on the basic principles, the basic tasks, the basic policy, and the basic method of party rectification. Third, through the study of the party's nature, program, tasks, and standards for being a party member, and other basic knowledge, they have a clear idea about the bounden duties of responsible party-member cadres in the work of party rectification. Fourth, it has further strengthened confidence in doing well in party rectification. Fifth, they have put forward some good suggestions on doing well in the party rectification work in the province, and have made some criticism and suggestions to the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee.

On how to do a good job in the study of the documents on party rectification and avoid doing it superficially, the first group has learned from experience that we must profoundly understand the great significance of studying the document on party rectification well, have a clear idea about the aim and requirements, and strengthen consciousness in study. We must conscientiously study the documents on party rectification stipulated by the CPC Central Committee. Reading cover to cover, we have to read repeatedly, carefully, and thoroughly the decision on party rectification as well as the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We have to understand thoroughly and correctly the spirit and essence of the documents. We must insist on a study style of integrating theory with practice. We must integrate our own thinking with the reality of work, and carry out study and discussion. We must create good conditions for study, so that everyone can be freed from routine work and keep his mind on his study. At the same time, we must formulate necessary systems and discipline so that the study can be really ensured.

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Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; (Zhang Haifeng), head of the liaison team in Hunan of the Central Guiding Commission for Party Rectification; Zhang Qilong, member of the Central Advisory Commission and advisor to the resident liaison team in Hunan of the Central Guiding Commission for Party Rectification; and other comrades delivered speeches at the meeting.

WANG ZHEN WRITES NAME FOR HUNAN RED ARMY MUSEUM

HK050754 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the museum in memory of the Worker-Peasant Red Army's revolutionary activities in Guidong County recently has been formally opened to the public after modification. Comrade Wang Zhen inscribed the name of the museum himself. Guidong County was the place where the veteran proletarian revolutionaries, such as Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Chen Yi, and Peng Dehuai engaged in revolutionary activities. The exhibits, after modification, highlight the revolutionary activities of Comrade Mao Zedong in Guidong County, such as promulgation of the three main rules of discipline and the six points for attention of the PLA, as well as his receiving and seeing off the Red Army units. The newly added exhibits are materials which show the revolutionary activities in Guidong of veteran proletarian revolutionaries such as Zhu De, Chen Yi, Peng Dehuai, and Ren Bishi, as well as revolutionary martyrs, such as (Fang Weixia), (Cai Huiwen), and (Chen Qi). Several teachers of the Guangzhou School of Arts also created a sculpture of the Worker-Peasant Red Army and a large oil painting entitled "Years of Difficulties."

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN REPORTS ON DOCUMENTS

SK040229 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 January, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report on the experiences gained by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee in the first stage of the study of the party rectification documents to some party members and cadres at or above the department and section levels at various provincial-level departments, offices, commissions, sections, and bureaus, with the aim to accept their supervision.

In line with the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and with the provincial CPC Committee's plans for carrying them out, the first stage of studying the party rectification documents was scheduled in the period from 28 November to 24 December 1983 for the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee.

Participating in the first stage of study were Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee and principle party-member leading cadres of the organs at the provincial level, totaling 21 persons. These leading comrades used about 1 month of time to read over the must book for party members in line with reality and read on a selection basis the relevant articles by Comrade Mao Zedong concerning the party style and the party organizations. They also made notes on what they had gained from the study and conscientiously prepared their topics for discussion.

Participants conducted discussions on the following four specific topics; the character, guiding principle, and tasks of the party; the party style; the party discipline; and the standards for party members and cadres. At today's report meeting, Comrade Li Lian emphatically reported the situation in which the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee studied and discussed the character guiding principle and tasks of the party.

JILIN REPORTS SUCCESS IN READJUSTING LEADING BODIES

SK050359 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] According to our correspondent (Qu Yuxiang), in line with the spirit of the drive for reform, the Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture has completed its work to readjust the leading bodies of party committees at city and county levels. In readjusting these leading bodies of party committees, the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee has done away with the practice of following the beaten path, has persistently followed the mass line, has expanded more ways to discover talented persons, has eliminated the thinking of employing personnel in order of education standards, and has boldly promoted into leading posts a large number of middle-aged and young intellectuals who have real ability and learning. Meanwhile, the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee has also paid attention to arranging some cadre posts for minority intellectuals.

The average age of leading cadres at or above the standing committee member level in the eight city or county party committees that have been properly readjusted is 41.7 years old. These leading cadres who have a cultural standard equal to senior middle school graduates or above them account for 80.3 percent of the total number, and those who have a cultural standard equal to college or junior college graduates account for 47 percent. Cadres of Chaoxian nationality account for 47 percent, and cadres of Chaoxian nationality in Helong County, where Chaoxian nationality is the majority, account for 71.4 percent.

After readjusting the old ones, new leading bodies have kept a few veteran comrades who have abundant experience gained in leading work and have enjoyed high prestige and commanded universal respect. They have also been filled with a number of middle-aged and young cadres who have a higher cultural standard, are professional personnel,



and who have the fearless spirit of pathbreakers, resulting in conformity with the "four requirements" set forth by the higher party authorities for leading bodies in regard to age and knowledge.

GUO FENG ADDRESSES LIAONING STUDY MEETING

SK300444 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, on the afternoon of 28 December, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting to exchange experience gained in the studying activities contained in the second item of the provincial party rectification study agenda and also to make arrangements for the third item of the study agenda.

Introducing their experiences at the meeting were the Shenyang Administrative Bureau of the Civil Aviation General Administration, the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial CYL Committee, and the fourth study group under the provincial Hydro-electric Power Department. The characteristics prevailing in study activities among these units and units that have scored achievements in this regard are that leadership has attached importance to the study activity, has personally joined the study, and has set an example in setting up the study system, finding out vigilant points for study, and in presenting their ideological problems. These units have been able to integrate theories with reality, to discuss some major questions in line with the ideological situation prevailing in their own locality and unit and in line with their own ideological reality, and to concentrate their efforts on studying theories and spiritual essence. In conducting the study campaign, they have penetratingly and painstakingly conducted ideological work and unified their understanding in line with the spirit of the decision concerning party rectification. Some units have also conducted extensive visiting activities and heart-to-heart talks, resulting in ideology advancement.

Comrade Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, and deputy director of the Party Rectification Office under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting summing up the experience gained in the studying activities included in the second item on the provincial party rectification study agenda.

In the meeting, Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: The second item of the provincial party rectification study agenda is aimed at tackling problems prevailing among party members in acting in unison politically or ideologically with the CPC Central Committee -- this means to tackle problems concerning the line. The most important purpose is to tackle the erroneous understanding of the Great Cultural Revolution and a series of principles and policies set forth by the party in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. If we fail to ideologically negate the Great Cultural Revolution in line with the spirit of the decision adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we will be unable to correctly understand the principles and policies set forth by the party in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Guo Feng pointed out: To act in unison politically or ideologically with the CPC Central Committee, efforts at least should be made to fulfil the following three tasks:

1. It is necessary to act in unison ideologically with the CPC Central Committee in understanding the party's line, principles and policies.
2. It is necessary to integrate the study with the reality of localities or units and to implement in a creative way the party's line, principles and policies.
3. It is necessary to dare to block or wage a struggle against all evil trends that run counter to the party's line, principles, and policies.



In conducting a party rectification study campaign, each comrade should measure himself in line with the three criteria. Leading cadres should take the lead in presenting their ideological problems. It is necessary to arouse the masses to very carefully sum up or examine the study experience gained in the former period. Efforts should be made for make-up lessons in case of absences.

In referring to the third item of the provincial party rectification study agenda, Comrade Guo Feng stated: The third item is chiefly aimed at tackling problems prevailing among party members in wholeheartedly serving the people, and at tackling problems concerning world outlook in line with reality. In the past, we examined the party's spirit of party members in courts or on battlefields. After becoming a party in power, we examine the party's spirit of party members in line with whether or not they seek private gains by taking advantage of their position and power, and whether or not they turn themselves from public servants into masters of the people. To truly purify the ideology among some party members, it is necessary to chiefly correct the act of seeking private gains by taking advantage of position and power and to tackle the bureaucratic problems of not being responsible for the party and the people.

Attending the meeting were all staffers of the liaison group of the Guiding Committee in Charge of Party Rectification Work under the CPC Central Committee, which is stationed in Liaoning; Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; leading comrades in charge of party rectification work from the party organizations of the provincial level organs, and leaders of the party rectification study from various units.

#### LIAONING RIBAO VIEWS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK040803 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Clarify Boundaries and Master Policies"]

[Excerpts] Since the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the masses of party members and cadres on the ideological front have seriously studied "The CPC Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification" and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and have actively plunged into the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. Generally speaking, all localities have implemented the guidelines of the second plenary session in a resolute, conscientious, and serious manner. In order to deepen the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution and lead it to a healthier development, it is necessary to discuss the issue of clarifying boundaries and mastering policies.

We should link the elimination of spiritual pollution with the whole situation of the four modernizations and approach it in the perspective of the implementation of the general line of the 12th National CPC Congress. This is the foundation for clarifying boundaries and mastering policies. The party's general line formulated at the 12th National CPC Congress should be firmly borne in mind and resolutely implemented by party organizations of all fronts and all departments and by all Communist Party members. Every front and every department should always think about whether or not its own specific tasks and policies are conducive to the implementation of the general line.

When we eliminate spiritual pollution, we should grasp the essence and guard against broadening the scope. What is the criteria for judging if something is spiritually pollution? Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The essence of spiritual pollution is the spread of various decadent and moribund ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the spread of ideas of distrust in the socialist and communist cause and in the leadership of the Communist Party." It is very clear that those engaged in the "two spreads" are creating spiritual pollution and those not engaged in the "two spreads" are not.

Viewed from the current situation, we should first distinguish the articles with general flaws and mistakes and works of poor style from spiritual pollution. We should not regard good or fairly good artistic works as obscene goods. We advocate normal discussions and criticism. Academic issues should be discussed as usual. Next, we should distinguish the people's proper hobbies and cultural and recreational activities, and certain new fashions and hair styles from spiritual pollution. Third, we should be very prudent when approaching nationalities problems and religious problems. In particular, we should not regard the normal religious activities of minority areas and the customs of minority people as spiritual pollution and oppose them.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously pointed out that the ideological front must not create spiritual pollution. Spiritual pollution mainly refers to the tendency of bourgeois liberalism of the ideological front, especially the theoretical and the literary and art circles. Some comrades are very vigorous in discussing abstract human nature, humanism, and the so-called alienation in socialism, and advocate the Western trend of thought of the "modernist school." They use their unhealthy ideas, works, and performances to seriously pollute the people's soul, thus creating extremely bad consequences. This is a problem we should particularly solve at present. We advocate socialist humanism. What we criticize is bourgeois humanism. We should make a Marxist concrete analysis of human nature and humanism. The core of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism is the opposition to party leadership. However, without party leadership, there would have been no socialist system. There are historical social reasons for the appearance of such an ideological trend, which is mainly the sequel of the 10-year turmoil and, at the same time, is due to the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideas from abroad. However, the criticism against the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism should not hinder our cultural exchange with other countries.

Communists should inherit, in a critical manner, the entire fine cultural legacy of human beings. "Making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" as advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong is still our principle and policy for the treatment of culture. We should introduce foreign advanced ideas and culture. However, we should resolutely resist and oppose bourgeois decadence and vulgarity. In short, we should neither blindly worship foreign culture nor totally exclude it.

Opening to the outside world and enlivening domestic economy is a basic policy of our party and state. The elimination of spiritual pollution should not hinder the implementation of this basic policy, but should make it more successful. It goes without saying that we should criticize the erroneous idea of "doing everything for money's sake." This criticism, however, should not affect economic accounting, distribution according to work, and seeking for better economic results. The various rural and urban economic policies formulated by the party and state should be continued and should not be shaken. The reform of the economic system is an important guarantee for successful economic construction. This work is rather difficult and we do not have much experience in it. However, we should not regard anything that is not successful or that has even failed in experimental work as spiritual pollution. In the future, we should continue to improve certain specific policies and systems, to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening domestic economy, and to reform the economic system. In the course of doing this, different opinions and suggestions are bound to appear. We should allow people to offer their opinions and suggestions, even though they are not necessarily very correct. These opinions and suggestions should be corrected through discussions in a comradely manner and, particularly, through tests by practice.

The elimination of spiritual pollution is an urgent work and a protracted task. In the course of carrying it out, we should destroy certain things and establish others. We should vigorously publicize the achievements in socialist construction, commend good people and good deeds that emerge one after another, advocate the party's revolutionary traditions and fine work style, develop our country and our national healthful trends, and educate the people with patriotic and communist ideas. This is an important aspect in building the socialist spiritual civilization. We should also continuously expand the bastion of socialist ideas to make the decadent and moribund things of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes gradually narrow and lose their market among the people, including youths. By so doing, we can consolidate the achievements in eliminating spiritual pollution.

LIAONING PROVINCE SETS NEW GRAIN RECORD

OW301424 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Shenyang, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Liaoning Province has produced enough grain to supply its urban population for the first time since 1949, the provincial Grain Bureau reported today.

By December 25, Liaoning's granaries held 6.075 million tons, well above the this year's target of 4.75 million tons.

The northeast China province, a heavy industrial center, has depended on a million tons of state grain a year to feed its large non-agricultural population.

With the institution of the production responsibility system throughout its rural counties, Liaoning increased its harvest to 13.5 million tons in 1983, 20 percent more than a year ago and 10 percent above the record set in 1980, the Grain Bureau said.



LI ZIQI SPEAKS AT GANSU RECTIFICATION COURSE

HK050228 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A party rectification study course for leading provincial-level cadres, organized by the provincial CPC Committee, opened in Lanzhou today. Taking part in the course are members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and the provincial Advisory Committee Standing Committee, the party-member chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the party-member governor and vice governors, the party-member chairman and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, members of the provincial CPC Committee's Party Rectification Leadership Group, the secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the provincial CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of some major systems, departments, and bureaus, totaling some 40 persons. They will spend about 2 weeks in studying the essential readings for party members and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun given at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They will also study the "Selection of Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee," and 10 articles by Comrade Mao Zedong on party work style and organization.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi made a mobilization speech at the opening of the study course. He said: Study of the party rectification documents is now gradually advancing in depth throughout the province. The leading cadres of the province must do well in taking the lead in study. This study course has a dual task. First, the participants must do well in their own study. Second, through this study, they should stimulate party rectification work throughout the province.

ZHAO HAIFENG ADDRESSES QINGHAI RECTIFICATION COURSE

HK050147 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Excerpts] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee recently organized party rectification liaison groups composed of a number of veteran cadres. The groups have now been sent to the provincial Department of External Economic Relations and Trade, the Cultural Department, the Heavy Industry Department, the Judicial Department, the Labor Reform Bureau, the Animal Husbandry Department, and the Statistics Bureau, to help the party groups and committee of these units to do a good job in party rectification. Some of these liaison personnel are provincial advisers, and some are veteran cadres who have retired from the first line. They have strong party spirit and good work style, and are familiar with the party's ideological and organizational work.

On the afternoon of 30 December, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Haifeng attended the conclusion of the study course for these liaison personnel, listened to their views, and made a speech. His speech focused on three issues:

1. The basic tasks of the party rectification liaison groups. He said: The Central Committee decision on party rectification has stated these very clearly, that is, to get to know the situation, grasp the trends, listen to views from all sides, and promptly report the situation and put forward suggestions to the local party organizations and the upper-level party committee.

On the focal points of work for the liaison groups, Comrade Zhao Haifeng put forward four times: 1) help the units to rectify the leadership groups; 2) supervise the party groups and committees of the cadre to weed out people of three categories; 3) pay attention to problems of leading cadres in implementing democratic centralism and using their powers for private purposes; 4) help to select and cultivate a third echelon force.



2. The work methods of the liaison groups. Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: After you comrades go down to the units, many people will report to you on the situation and put forward all kinds of views. You must patiently listen to these views and seriously analyze them. You should not be in a hurry to express your attitude before you have a clear idea of the situation. You must carry out in-depth investigations and all-round analysis. When the problems are clarified, you must speak fairly when distinguishing between rights and wrongs, and act according to party principles.

3. The duties of the liaison groups. Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: The Central Committee has explicitly stipulated that this party rectification is to be carried out under the leadership of the party groups or committees of the units. Hence, the party group or committee of a unit is responsible for how well or poorly party rectification is done there. The provincial CPC Committee's aim in dispatching liaison groups is to strengthen leadership over party rectification and ensure that it is not done in a perfunctory way. In this sense, the responsibilities of the liaison groups are even greater. The groups will have completed their tasks so long as they do their utmost to fulfill the demands placed on them.

#### MA WENRUI INSPECTS SHAANXI WATCH FACTORY

HK041052 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, inspected the state-run Hongqi watch factory and encouraged this factory to work hard to improve the quality of its products, to increase its variety, and to promote our province's clock and watch industry as quickly as possible.

Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out: You must make the orientation correct. Now, urban needs for watches have been basically satisfied. You must lay stress on sales in rural areas, which are a large market. Over the past few years, peasants have gradually become well-off. If you make some cheap, low-grade watches of good quality, peasants will buy them. If you open up the market in rural areas, there will be prospects for you. You must also resolve the contradiction between industrial and commercial departments. Commercial departments must procure and must promote the sale of more local industrial products. You can also find people in other places to help you to promote the sale of your products and can give them appropriate remuneration.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: You must have foresight and must develop the production of electronic watches. Your factory's conditions for production are good. You must improve the quality.

MEDIA COMMENT ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT TO U.S.

## Taipei Radio Opinion

OWO21142 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 2 (CNA) -- Following is a commentary on "Chao's visit to the U.S." aired by the Broadcasting Corp. of China on Jan. 2, 1984:

Chao Tzu-yang, the premier of Red China, will soon be going to the United States. His trip will be followed by President Reagan's visit to the Chinese mainland. What is Chao going to be doing in the United States? Well, he'll be meeting people and trying to make friends. These Americans will include President Reagan, high members of the administration and ranking congressmen. His first and priority task will be to drive a wedge between the United States and the Republic of China. If only he could do that, the Americans would get out of the way and allow Peiping to destroy the Republic of China and communize the people of Taiwan. This is more important than high technology, weapons or anti-Russian relations with the United States. It is extremely important that Taipei make Washington aware of this.

Why is Taiwan so important? It has only eighteen million people compared with a billion on the mainland. It would seem that the mainland could forget about the smallest province until the China problem was settled in the goodness of time. But Taiwan cannot be left free and prospering. It is too persuasive a model. The mainland is poor and enslaved. People there want the life of Taiwan and the Republic of China. Unless something is done, they are likely to get their way. Who can stop a billion people from getting what they want? It is said that Red China is afraid of the Soviet Union and so must cozy up to the United States. Why should the Russians want to attack Red China? Where do they have to go? What riches do they expect to find? No one has ever conquered the Chinese mainland. How do the Russians expect to do so? This vast land has defied conqueror after conqueror. It is too big to be taken and too big to be held. Will Peiping fight a war with Russia for the United States? There is no indication that it would.

Both Russia and mainland China are communist. They have a great deal in common. Recently, they have joined in signs of getting together, even against the United States. The Soviets are moving toward Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean. What is the prime obstacle in their way? The Republic of China and the island Province of Taiwan. The Russian ships come down the Taiwan Strait where the guns of the island bear upon them.

Taiwan has high technology. It has a standard of living many times higher than the mainland. It is not only prosperous but free. The Chinese Communists simply cannot stand for the example of Taiwan; it could be a fatal model for the enslaved people of the mainland. It could destroy the anti-intellectualism of the mainland. Chao will be trying to convince President Reagan and other high Americans that Taiwan would be better off under communism. The Peiping regime has promised freedom and even armed forces. Yet strangely they do not make the same promises to Hong Kong. They made them to Tibet, though, and broke them all.

In his meetings with Reagan, Chao will try to pave the way for the American chief executive's meetings with Teng Hsiao-ping. He will tell how well Taiwan will be treated under the promises made by the communists. Taiwan won't even have to be communist, he will say. Will Reagan believe that?

It doesn't seem likely. President Reagan has confined communism to the ash heap of history. What makes the communism of Red China different from that of the Soviet Union? Are they not birds of a feather waiting to flock together?

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Above all, Chao will seek to persuade the Americans that he is a man just like other men, a man who probably can be trusted. He will seek to sow seeds of discord between Americans and free Chinese, to prove that the Republic of China is using the United States to start a war in East Asia. Americans need to be warned about this visit, because it is a dangerous one.

Reagan's trip is not so threatening because the American chief of state is a good man and not easily fooled. He has pledged fealty to the Taiwan Relations Act, which guarantees the freedom of the people of Taiwan and he is not likely to be misled by the falsehoods of the Chinese Communists. But these visits are dangerous for both the United States and the Republic of China. They must be watched very closely and commitments avoided.

#### CHINA POST Editorial

OW050607 Taipei CNA in English 0330 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan 5 (CNA) -- Following is an editorial, "Chao Tzu-yang's U.S. Visit," carried Thursday by the local English daily, CHINA POST:

Chinese Communist "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang's visit to the United States January 10 to January 16 is disturbing as it would provide Chao with an opportunity to play his favorite united front tactics against the United States.

One of Chao's chief objectives in his visit to the United States is to estrange the existing cordial relations between the United States and the Republic of China. Their talks will certainly touch on Taiwan and Chao will lose no time in advancing his claim that "Taiwan is a part of China" as the Shanghai Communiqué has so stated by the Chinese Communists.

We hope that the United States will firmly reject such claims from Chao. President Ronald Reagan has repeatedly stated that U.S. relations with Peking will not hurt its relations with the people of Taiwan or the Republic of China. We believe that President Reagan meant what he said, but we are also afraid that he might have a slip of the tongue in his conversation with Chao and commit the United States to do something against his real wishes.

For instance, President Reagan, in his recent interview with U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, did have a slip of the tongue in discussing U.S.-Red China relations over the Taiwan issue. He said that the Taiwan issue should be settled between Taiwan and Peking by "peaceful negotiations," actually he meant that it should be settled by "peaceful means," not "peaceful negotiations" as the Chinese Communists proposed sometime ago. The meanings of the two are quite different and they should not be mixed up.

We hope that President Reagan will exercise extreme caution this time in his encounter with Chao and not fall into another trap. Chao is also trying to persuade President Reagan not to sell any more arms to the Republic of China even though he pretended not to press the issue while demanding for Peking all kinds of sophisticated weapons and technological equipment.

Chao might also ask the United States to provide large-scale economic and financial aid and assistance to put Chinese Communist finance and economy in good order. If so, it would take a sizable amount of funds to straighten those situations up. As the Chinese Communist financial deficit last year amounted to about U.S. \$3.5 billion, it would take at least U.S. \$10 billion to meet Peking's needs.



President Reagan should realize that the Chinese mainland is in turmoil because of Teng Hsiao-ping's ruthless oppression of the Chinese people on the mainland in violation of human rights. By pursuing such policies of reign of terror to intimidate the people, Teng has lost all rights to rule the Chinese people. Any U.S. help to Teng or Chao will be resented by the Chinese people who are yearning for freedom and hoping for Communists' downfall at an early date. Moreover, helping the Chinese Communists will also be resented by the Soviets and render U.S. relations with the Soviets more difficult.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER ON U.S. TRADE

OW042127 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 27 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Hsu Jung-hua: "Economic Problems Should be Handled From an International Perspective -- An Interview With Mr Chao Yao-Tung, Minister of Economic Affairs"]

[Excerpts] Hsu: All economic indicators show that an economic upturn is occurring. Why is it you continue to look worried?

Chao: According to figures published by the Directorate General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics and the Council for Planning and Development of the Executive Yuan, this year's economic growth rate will be 7.1 percent, and the target for 1984 will be 7.5 percent. So many people think that things are beginning to get better. But I think it is only a short-term and superficial recovery, a passive recovery spurred by the recovery in the United States. If the United States sets import restrictions on one item after another, we will find the going tougher and tougher.

I think that at present the hidden crises in our economy results from two major problems -- productivity and technology. Japan plans to increase the productivity of its garment industry tenfold in 5 years. In contrast, our industries are not taking positive actions and are falling far behind Japan, despite appeals by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Hsu: In the past year, we have experienced some frictions in our economic relations with foreign countries, over such problems as imitations, quotas, and trade gaps. People generally feel that you have demonstrated diplomatic talents in handling these problems. Do you think the problems can be solved?

Chao: I think that the most serious of the problems is our huge favorable balance of trade with the United States. That favorable trade balance will increase to a record U.S.\$6.5 billion in 1983. Frankly speaking, it is unlikely that the trade gap will be narrowed in the future. The United States is our major export market, and our favorable trade balance has always been a cause of irritation for Americans in and out of government. This year visiting U.S. congressmen and other people concerned have all expressed their serious concern about the problem. We could ban the importation of 1,500 commodities from Japan, and why can't the United States impose a ban on Taiwan products? Other measures such as readjustments of preferential tariffs and so forth, if adopted, will all be to our disadvantage and will be serious blows to us in trade, economic recovery and growth.



HU YAOBANG CITED ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK310702 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 31 Dec 83 p 1

["Exclusive Interview": Hu Yaobang Speaks on Hong Kong's Future, Says Talks Have Made Progress and the Issue Can Be Resolved Next Year"]

[Text] Editor's note: Professor Ywng Li-yu of the U.S. Seton Hall University, New Jersey, visited China in mid-December and talked with Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, for 2 and 1/2 hours. When Professor Yang returned to the United States via Hong Kong, he wrote a special article to disclose some of the contents of the talks. The article is expected to be published on 15 January in a magazine. Before leaving Hong Kong, he gave the original article to this newspaper for exclusive reference and quotation. Professor Yang also answered some questions asked by this reporter. This report is written on the basis of the special article and his answers to our questions. [end editor's note]

Ten days after the conclusion of the seventh round of the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future (18 December), Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met Professor Yang Li-yu. In the conversation which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours, he mainly talked about the problems of "party rectification" and "opposing spiritual pollution." He spent 2 to 3 minutes on talking about the issue of Hong Kong's future.

Yang Li-yu said that Hu talked about this subject very briefly, but there are two points which are very clear. First, he said that talks have made progress. He clearly said so. Second, Hu Yaobang believes that the Hong Kong issue can be resolved next year.

It Is Not a Unilateral Settlement, and the Present Atmosphere Is More Optimistic Than That of Last June

Although Hu Yaobang did not elaborate on what he meant by the phrase "can be resolved," Yang Li-yu personally felt that since Hu said that talks had made progress, the settlement of the issue is, of course, not a unilateral one. Yang Li-yu repeatedly stressed that this is only his personal understanding.

From the later half of November to December, Professor Yang Li-yu spend almost 3 weeks visiting Beijing, Wuhan, Hangzhou, Fuzhou, and Nanchang. He met with central officials and local senior and middle-ranking officials. These officials did not include personnel from the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs and office responsible for Hong Kong and Macao affairs. When talking with the officials, Yang Li-yu found out that unlike Hu Yaobang, other Chinese officials were not willing to talk about Hong Kong's issue in a definite manner. However, they gave their guest an impression: China is more optimistic about and has confidence in Hong Kong's future. This atmosphere is different from that of last June.

Senior Cadres Realize the complexity of the Hong Kong Issue and Are Trying Their Best To Solve the Issue Satisfactorily in Order To Set an Example for Taiwan

How do we know that they are more optimistic?

Professor Yang answered the question by citing the following example: "They say that the Hong Kong issue can be resolved and that many difficult problems involved in the Hong Kong issue can now be solved. They did say so."

Did they express the ideas of the past?

"There was a feeling of confrontation in the past. I had an impression that they thought the British did not want to make a concession. Therefore, they intended to solve the problem unilaterally. I did not get such an impression during my visit this time."

Generally speaking, Yang Li-yu felt that China has more confidence in and is more optimistic about the settlement of the Hong Kong issue. They have also understood the complexity of the Hong Kong issue and hope that the issue will be satisfactorily resolved. They do not intend to create a difficult situation, which will adversely affect the settlement of the Taiwan issue. While talking with officials at the central and local levels, Yang Li-yu felt that they have such a desire.

Huan Xiang's Remarks Are His Personal Views, and Leaders of the Second Generation Know the Situation Well

Yang Li-yu said: "I believe that China shows great concern for the Hong Kong issue and that they wish to resolve the issue satisfactorily. They are also afraid that if the issue is handled badly, it will produce a very bad influence." He added: "I personally do not study the Hong Kong issue sufficiently, but I am interested in the Taiwan issue very much. When I talked with people in the mainland about the Hong Kong issue, they expressed the hope that the issue would be resolved satisfactorily. Of course, there are many reasons contributing to such a desire. One of the reasons is that the settlement of the Hong Kong issue will set an example for the settlement of the Taiwan issue and produce a good influence. Therefore, generally speaking, I have the following impressions: China shows great concern for the Hong Kong issue and does hope that the issue will be resolved satisfactorily. It does not hope that great changes will occur. I believe that China has made considerable progress in understanding the Hong Kong issue."

Although Chinese officials are prudent in talking about the Hong Kong issue, Yang Li-yu believed that they are more optimistic and have more confidence now than last June and July.

Professor Yang Li-yu expressed his personal ideas on Huan Xiang's remarks on "leased territory and ceded territory" and the understanding of the Chinese leaders of the second generation of the Hong Kong issue.

Xu Jiatun Has Done a Lot To Reflect the Situation and Both the Chinese and British Sides Have Made Concessions

Yang Li-yu thought that Huan Xiang's remarks on leased territory and ceded territory do not represent the unified understanding of the people in China. The Chinese Government has never recognized these three unequal treaties. Huan Xiang might probably have expressed his own views.

Yang Li-yu also believed that Chinese leaders of the second generation understand the issues of Hong Kong and Taiwan. They cannot talk about some problems openly because they involve diplomatic relations with Britain. He also thought that Xu Jiatun, the director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, had reported many things to Beijing. Some of the things cannot be openly discussed.

Professor Yang Li-yu optimistically predicted: "I predict that talks will progress smoothly because both sides are pragmatic. I believe that Britain has made concessions and so has China. This is my own guess. Otherwise, by relying on the concessions made by one side alone, it is impossible to break a deadlock."

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He said: "All of us have drawn a lesson from the drastic drop of the Hong Kong dollar. Therefore, I do not believe that there is another volcano which has not yet erupted. I do not believe either that the exchange rate between the greenback and the Hong Kong dollar will increase to 1 to 20 or 30. Since the talks have made progress, there is little opportunity that such a volcano will erupt. At least, I did not get such an impression when I was in the mainland."

XINHUA BRANCH DIRECTOR VIEWS HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK020156 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 1 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong faces a bright future, Mr Xu Jiataun, director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said yesterday over television in his new year message to people here. Striking a note of confidence for 1984, Mr Xu, in his first television conference here, said Hong Kong could maintain its stability and prosperity "if the concerned authorities continued to extend their operation." Mr Xu delivered his message through the two local television stations, one day after the Governor, Sir Edward Youde delivered his message.

In the interview which was requested by the two stations, Mr Xu asserted that the public confidence has gradually stabilised as a result of progress made in the Sino-British negotiations. Mr Xu said Hong Kong is still being confronted with some underlying social and economic problems. "However, I believe that difficulty could gradually be overcome and its stability and prosperity be maintained if the authorities concerned continue to adopt a realistic, right and cooperative attitude and to do more useful and constructive work," he said.

According to a XINHUA statement, the television interview, the first for Mr Xu since he took up the post in July 1 last year, was conducted at 3 pm at the XINHUA building in Wanchai. Starting his speech, Mr Xu said he took advantage of the opportunity to thank, on behalf of the XINHUA's branch here, the Hong Kong compatriots who have given their cooperation and support during the year. "Since I came here less than one year ago, I have contacted people from all walks of life and seen that Hong Kong's industries, trade and tourism have made new developments following China's fast economic growth and the partial recovery of the world economy. The patriotic enthusiasm of the Hong Kong compatriots has also grown. In 1983 Hong Kong progressed by overcoming difficulties," he said.

He said Hong Kong was a lively, hopeful, and reputable city in the world and its people have a progressive attitude. In closing his short speech, Mr Xu emphasized that in the Rat year Hong Kong would see new developments and that "its future is bright." XINHUA sources said the two television stations made separate requests for an interview and XINHUA promised to give an interview on the New Year's Eve.

Local observers saw the message as a move to further stabilise public confidence in the future. They pointed out that the two messages showed that both authorities are eager to take advantage of the opportunity at the end of the 1983 to say something to the public. Both messages touched on the future of Hong Kong. During the second half of 1983, seven rounds of Sino-British talks were held. Some progress was reportedly made in the recent ones after a "confrontation" situation had arisen in earlier rounds.

On Friday, Sir Edward Youde said in his New Year message that the government will continue to invest vigorously in the future. He said he was confident that Hong Kong has the ability to successfully face the challenges that lay ahead. Earlier, a government official said Sir Edward might give a Lunar New Year message as he did last year.

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